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JUNE, 1909

U. S. Department of Agriculture

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN



ONE YEAR 50c—THREE YEARS \$1
AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY
FOR
POULTRY, LIVE STOCK AND THE FARM

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THE GREAT PLYMOUTH ROCK FAMILY IN JULY

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Remember this contest closes at midnight on Wednesday, June 30, 1909, and no list mailed at a later date can be counted. The post-mark on letters will govern as to time of mailing.

Now, somebody is going to get this \$20.00 in gold on June 30—just a little over one month from now. It might as well be you as anybody. But you will have to get busy at once. Write us and ask for sample copies, and for further information, if desired. We will co-operate with you fully and see that you get every possible assistance within our power. Address

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An Illustrated Monthly for Poultry, Live Stock and the Farm

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THE LEGHORN ENTHUSIASTICALLY ENDORSED

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THE LEGHORN—PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Written for *The Industrious Hen*:

BROWN LEGHORNS.



THE Leghorns' first arrival in America is shrouded in mystery. Like many other arrivals from Europe in the early days of the formation of our country they landed without much ceremony, but like our grandfathers, immediately went to work to make a name for themselves. It is generally conceded now that the first Leghorns came to America in 1834. I. K. Felch speaks of a trio being imported by a man along the Mystic river in Connecticut from Leghorn, Italy, in 1853, and he says they were very small and of a color much like the Spanish. Mr. Wright, the English poultry writer, says F. J. Kinney of Worcester, Mass., imported a trio of "Italians," as they were called in their early day from Leghorn, Italy, in the same year, and he states the trio weighed 9¾ pounds. I. K. Felch says he knows of the Spanish and Black-red Game being crossed with them to bring them to the larger size, and he says they also were called Red Leghorns. The breast of the male was originally brown. Then the Standard of Excellence of 1871 called for black, splashed with brown. The neck of the early female was a yellowish brown and the black stripe in hackle could be penciled with brown. The hackle of the male was an orange-red and striped. A. M. Halsted of New York, sent the first Leghorns to England in 1872 to Mr. Wright to be sketched for his poultry book. Mr. Wright suspected that they were a cross between the White, (they were imported from England in 1853) and the Grey Dorking, but after breeding them and learning that the Browns were imported from Italy first he concluded they were the pure and that the Whites were produced from "sports."

Of the first hens sent to England, two of the trio sent to Mr. Wright were described by him as being partridge-marked or brown penciled with dark markings. They had salmon breasts like the present day female. Being partridge-marked they must have been more of what we would call cockerel breeders. The male had a black breast and marked like a Black-red Game, so it is easy to see they had the results in breeding then as we get today. In eliminating the brown breast in the male they produced partridge-marked females, the kind we would not think of showing. The eggs from this stock produced some cockerels very nearly black while one was brown-breasted, showing from what he had been bred. Some of the pullets were of a color like a Silver Grey Dorking, a thing that is not uncommon today when a pullet and cockerel-line are bred together.

W. E. Booney in writing of his Leghorns in 1862 said the eggs which were set the first season produced a variety of results. The first year he got brown, black and dominique from the same pen. The next year also a white. So it is easy to see how the different varieties were formed from the original stock, a matter which we will presently take up. He said further his pullets commenced laying at as early as three months, a statement which might be discredited by the breeder today.

An egg record for five females in 1868 for a year showed an average of 162 eggs. A record which is truly remarkable at that early stage of the formation of the breed.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

The first White Leghorns were imported in 1853 by W. Simpson of West Farms, N. Y. The eggs from this trio

also produced varied effects. Some of the stock was dominique and some blue, while more were pure white. All had white legs. In 1868 yellow legs were made the requirement and with some new importations they became more like the present day White with the exception of the squirrel tail and yellow quills. The first Whites sent to England was in 1869. They immediately became very popular there and eggs were advertised in 1872 at ten dollars a dozen. The males at this period all had a straw colored tinge on hackle, back and saddle. The combs of course on all the early Leghorns were large and beefy, more like a Minorca.

BUFF LEGHORNS.

The first Buff Leghorn we have record of was one shown in Copenhagen in 1885, and then a pullet in the Crystal Palace show in 1888. They seemed to be "happen so" birds, as nothing further was heard of them. To Mr. and Mrs. Lister Kay, of England, belong the honor of producing the first strain of Buffs. While breeding the Brown they imagined in their mind's eye a "yellow" or Buff Leghorn. They had never heard of any and by chance they met a Norwegian fancier who directed them to Herr Heenrich Johansen, of Denmark, as one likely to be able to furnish a start. He knew of none either, but kindly consented to advertise for some yellow Leghorns. Six yellow fowls looking something like a Leghorn were purchased. They immediately killed three as worthless. The remaining three had what we would call only a smattering of buff. To the yellow cock they also mated two Buff Cochin females and by keeping an elaborate stud book and systematic inbreeding they finally produced a typical buff. They state that the original Buff without the Cochin cross was also bred several years, or until 1892, when it was given up as a failure because of the color. The importance of the Cochin can be seen in this. Mr. and Mrs. Kay commenced on the Buff in 1889 and in 1898 they won first on a cockerel at Crystal Palace, which they pronounced good enough to compete with the Brown and White. Mr. August D. Arnold, of Pennsylvania, was the first to import the Buffs to America, making importations in 1890, 1892 and later. They were admitted to the American Standard of Perfection in 1898.

BLACK LEGHORNS.

The first Black Leghorns were imported by Reed Watson, of Connecticut, in 1872 from Genoa, Italy. The eggs from this lot produced all colors like the other early importations. There were brown, white, black, tri-color and some were buff white chicks. He was disappointed with this lot and made another importation in 1876, having disposed of all of the original stock. They must have gotten into a fancier's hands and perfected before the second importation for they are to be found in the Standard of Excellence of 1875. They became very popular in the 80's and were at their zenith from 1889 to 1894. A club was formed in 1891 with much enthusiasm but in six years it disappeared.

SILVER AND GOLDEN DUCKWING LEGHORNS.

The Silver Duckwing was originated by G. Payne, in England, in 1881. They were shown in the English shows at the time and some were taken to Denmark to show. While there Mr. Payne purchased a Long-tailed Japanese Phoenix cock and crossed them to make better color. The bad effects of the long tail was a draw back for several generations. In England they also show a Golden Duckwing male but they use a Silver Duckwing female to make this color of a little darker shade, so in reality they are the same breed. The Duckwing is a very showy bird but has not reached the state of perfection that some of the other varieties have. It is

much more popular in England than in America. They are very similar in color to the Duckwing game. The chief obstacle seems to be able to breed true to type, and the salmon breast of the female which the Standard requires seems to be very hard to produce.

PLYE LEGHORNS.

The Pyle Leghorn is also an English bird. Mr. G. Payne produced them by crossing the Brown and the White in 1881. They are no better known in America than the Duckwing. The Pyle Leghorn commands a very striking appearance. The male bird has a white breast and tail. The hackle is a rich orange and back crimson red. The wing bows are the same color as the back, the wing bars white, and the secondaries a light red. The breast of the female is a brownish red and all the rest of her plumage as near white as possible. The hackle sometimes shows a light golden tinge. After a few generations the color becomes faded, when it is necessary to introduce fresh blood from the Brown. They were admitted to the American Standard in 1898. They, like the Duckwing, should command the attention of the fancier who wishes to overcome some obstacles, and loves a study of colors as blended in fowls.

DOMINIQUE LEGHORNS.

The Dominique or Cuckoo-colored Leghorn is said to have originated in Denmark. It was shown in England as early as 1885. It was admitted to the American Standard in 1875 and dropped again in 1894. By many it has been confused with the American Dominique, but it is an entirely different breed. Like the Barred Rock in the early part of its career the chief difficulty in breeding is to keep the white barring free from the blue barring.

ADDITION OF THE ROSE COMB.

About 1869 Mr. T. C. McDaniel, of South Hollis, Me., who was then a breeder of Single Comb Browns conceived the idea of having a fowl with the good qualities of the Leghorn, but with a Rose Comb, as the Single combs were often frost bitten up in Maine. He called the new fowl the York fowl at first, but later changed it to Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. The early Rose Comb like the Single had rough red ear lobes, but along in the seventies was changed to white.

The Rose Comb White was produced by crossing the Single Comb White with the White Hamburg. The Rose Comb Brown and White were admitted to the Standard in 1883, and have proved a valuable addition to the Leghorn family, especially for colder climates.

In the last few years a Rose Comb Buff and Black Leghorn have been brought to a fair state of perfection.

LEGHORNS ABROAD.

The Leghorn in England today is quite a different bird from her sister on this side of the water. They are somewhat larger. Their combs are like our "old fashion" Leghorns, coarse and beefy. The males' comb follows the curve of the neck like the Minorca's comb. The Brown male's saddle has very little striping in it, and the female has very little if any striping in her hackle. They seem to be what we American fanciers are aiming at in back and wing bow, but Sharpe Butterfield declares some of their wings decidedly grey and some of the flights with two inches of white of the winners he examined at the Crystal Palace show. Some of them also have down between the toes. Withal the American Leghorn, according to our version, is decidedly the more typical of beauty and utility combined, of the two. The Black and Buff Leghorn of England is much the same as our American birds.

The Black as well as the Brown and White are very widely known throughout Europe. Rev. T. W. Sturges in traveling through Switzerland stated that fifty per cent of the fowls there were Black Leghorns and were used entirely as egg producers. He stated that the Swiss called them Italiens as we first called our Browns. Lately in reading the German book upon poultry written by Durigen in 1886 he states that there they are called Italiens or Leghorns. Also South America, Australia, New Zealand, and even Japan have imported eggs from the United States and their Leghorns are on the same high order as our own exalted fowl. The Leghorn has won her way to the hearts of the people of Australia by the place she took in a notable egg-laying contest in which she took part.

What the Leghorn of tomorrow will be is left in our hands as breeders and fanciers. As I have repeatedly stated the Leghorn won her reputation by the great number of large white eggs she could lay in a year and on account of the minimum amount of feed consumed. There are plenty of other breeds and varieties that claim first honor at anything from an egg contest to being a beef steak or turkey roast. Let them

challenge and dispute. If we breed our Leghorns in the future medium size and smooth, compact, five-pointed, medium-size combs with an eye to conforming to their symmetry, and with the long (not too long) back, which seems to be an essential to great egg production, and with a general view to symmetry, beauty and utility, our beloved Leghorn will still remain the world's chief egg producer.

Personally I have bred the Brown, White, Buff and Black, and of the strains I had I found the Brown and the Black the best egg layers. I also liked them better because they kept their beauty throughout the year and did not fade or show dirt so easily. It is all a matter of fancy as to which variety you should choose. Don't try to raise more than one though, unless you are an experienced fancier. Show your birds. Boost them. Advertise. The second year after having the Browns I showed five birds and won everything, and I had some old competitors, too. Since then I have won at some of our National shows.—H. V. TORMOHLEN, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DATES OF INTEREST IN LEGHORN ANNALS

Written for The Industrious Hen:

1834 First Leghorns imported to the United States. (The Browns.)

1853 Second importation, by parties along the Mystic River, Conn.

1853 F. J. Kinney, Worcester, Mass., imports trio. Weight, 9¾ pounds.

1853 W. Simpson, West Farms, N. Y., imports trio of Whites from Italy.

1860 White Leghorns take yellow legs as a characteristic.

1862 W. E. Booney says pullets hatched were different colors and layed at three months of age.

1869 White Leghorns in W. Simpson's hands made average of 162 eggs for the year with five pullets in the pen.

1869 T. C. McDaniels, South Hollis, Me., perfects strain of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.

1869 First Whites taken to England.

1871 Browns and Whites described in Standard of Excellence. (American.)

1872 Eggs for hatching in England advertised at \$10 per dozen.

1872 First Browns sent to England to Mr. Wright to be sketched for his poultry book published in 1876.

1872 First Blacks imported to America from Italy by Reed Watson, of Connecticut.

1875 Blacks admitted to the American Standard of Excellence.

1876 Second importation of Blacks which proved better breeders.

1883 Rose Comb Browns and Blacks admitted to the Standard.

1883 Some important changes in Standard for Brown Leghorns.

1889 Buff Leghorn strain started by Mr. and Mrs. Lister Kay, of England.

1890 August D. Arnold, of Pennsylvania imports first Buffs.

1889-1894 Blacks very popular in America.

1891 Black Leghorn Club organized.

1898 Buff strain perfected by Mr. and Mrs. L. Kay.

1898 Buffs and Silver Duckwing admitted to Standard.

—Compiled by H. V. TORMOHLEN, Indianapolis, Ind.

COCKERELS CROWING AT 7 1-2 WEEKS

Written for The Industrious Hen:

I prefer the S. C. White Leghorn, first, because they are white, at least my kind are and I don't see how anyone can help choosing a white bird. Then for business reasons. I think one usually "gets more for his money," or more money for his labor raising eggs for the market than raising poultry. Leghorns have a reputation as old as some of our hills and they sustain it. They cost less to keep, thereby reducing the debit side of their business account. And they are very accommodating. One of their best points is early maturity, maturing six to eight weeks earlier than the American class of fowls.

And who does not find precocity charming anywhere? My bunch of beauties has some cockerels crowing at seven and a half weeks old. And if the pullets in this brood don't lay in August, why I won't tell you about it. I expect to trap-nest them and make some records.—Mrs. J. J. HOLMES, Minden, La.

Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show, Nashville, Sept. 20-25. Jno. A. Murkin, Supt.

RAISING WHITE LEGHORNS IN ARKANSAS

Written for the *Industrious Hen*.



I CAN tell you in a very few words why I breed S. C. White Leghorns, because they give me a greater number of eggs on the least amount of feed of any breed I know of. I will tell you how I happened to be breeding them. About twenty years ago I was taken with the chicken fever and I had a pretty severe case, as my temperature still registers about 105. A boy then, I lacked the almighty dollar, and I could not convince any of my friends of the possibilities in the poultry business, so I had to do the best I could. I feel now that it was for the best because from that day I have read everything I could get that mentioned chickens in any way. Nearly every year I wrote to all the incubator dealers for their catalogues and I read them from beginning to end. I took several poultry journals, read advertisements and all. Not situated so I could have chickens all the time as I was traveling on the road, but whenever I could I raised a few chickens and experimented with them. Each year I learned something that would be of use to me when my fond dream was realized, and I had a real chicken farm of my own. Of course, I wanted to keep a few of all the breeds in the Standard, but in the fall of 1907 I had a chance to purchase about 60 S. C. White Leghorns (very cheap for the quality I received). I did so. I had already bought the farm, so January 1st 1908 found me my own boss and a real chicken man. The place was in very bad repair, no houses to amount to anything at all. After fixing up the dwelling a little I built the hen house, moved those white beauties into it. I had had them in town for about two months confined in a very small place, and only received a very few eggs, but after I brought them out here the way they did lay those nice, large, white eggs was a caution. I set a small incubator, hatched 108 chicks and they grew so well and so pretty that I said to my wife, "We will just let the Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, etc., go, and pin our faith to the Single Comb White Leghorn." I want to say, dear reader, they have not gone back on me either. I now have about 300 old chickens and about 600 young ones. Eggs are what I want and I want them at a minimum cost. I am building up a fresh egg trade in our thriving little city of Pine Bluff. I have not received less than 25 cents a dozen this spring for my eggs. They are

Brown Leghorn, that they do not lay in the winter when eggs are at a good price, and I wondered where they got their stock. I don't know of but two reasons why I have kept Leghorns for years, and they are: their everlasting laying qualities and their beauty. If I ever had a Leghorn hen that failed to lay in the coldest of weather I do not know it. When all other breeds quit business and just tried to keep warm, the Leghorns were sure to lay. And with warm open-front houses with the curtains down, with good feed they are as fine winter layers as any. As a rule their eggs are more fertile and a larger per cent will hatch than of any other breed. When the late awful storm passed over our section it scattered my hen houses for 500 yards, scattering some Leghorn eggs that had been setting for a week over the yard, killing



"Charlie"
winner of the
Blue. Typical
S. C. W.
Leghorn,
owned by
A. P. Ryland,
Pine Bluff,
Ark.

one of the hens. At ten o'clock the next day I picked up such of the eggs as were not broken and put them under the other hen, and I took off nine little beauties this morning from these eggs.—J. M. JORDAN, Fayetteville, Tenn.

ONE THIRD LESS IN THE FEED BILL

Written for the *Industrious Hen*.

Having bred Single Comb White Leghorns five years, I can now frankly say that I have found them superior to others as money-makers, and I have tried the larger breeds. It is a fact that there is more money in eggs than any other branch of the poultry business, and as egg producers first, last, and all the time, the Leghorn is the acknowledged egg-machine. The S. C. Whites are the best of their family, as they lay the largest eggs. The eggs are highly fertile, and will hatch a greater per cent of good chicks and a smaller per cent of culls. Chicks can be depended upon to produce one and one-half pounds at the same age as the American breeds, and with one third less feed. The feed bill is where the Leghorn has quite an advantage over the heavy birds. They will grow and lay on one third less feed, and this is quite an item in twelve months. Also you can build a house that will accommodate one hundred Leghorns, and it will be crowded with the same number of Rocks or Orpingtons. As I exhibit and visit from show to show, I can see great improvements in the S. C. White Leghorns each year. They are far ahead of the Buffs and Browns in shape, better backs, lower longer tails, smaller combs and upon their legs much better. In conclusion will say for fancy I do not know of another breed that will attract more attention than a pure white, well washed, 96 point S. C. White Leghorn in the show room.—W. E. GABHART, Bohon, Ky.

PRICE OF EGGS

Eggs still range high in price and will continue to do so because more are eaten. The farmer himself eats more eggs and less meat. There is a growing feeling that meat is not so good a diet as eggs. This increases the demand for eggs and runs up the price so that the producer gets as much income for smaller sales as he formerly did for the larger, and he enjoys a higher standard of living besides. The cold storage people never before paid such a high price for eggs. They have had hard work to get their accustomed supplies even at the increased cost. Our rapid increase of population is also contributing to the increased demand. We are a growing people and a nation of that kind always boosts prices.—T.C.K.



"Susie,"
a prize win-
ning S. C.
White Leg-
horn. Owned
by A. P.
Ryland,
Pine Bluff,
Ark.

cleaned, stamped and delivered twice a week. I have a standing engagement for 60 dozen a week, besides I run two incubators, one 160 eggs, the other 400 and they have been cold very little since they started. Have had bad luck with two hatches, as I left them out to cool or air all night. I also ship several settings each week. In all, taken the year round for laying, give me the Single Comb White Leghorn.—A. P. RYLAND, "The Chicken Man," Pine Bluff, Ark.

RED SPECIAL VS. BROWN BEAUTIES

Written for the *Industrious Hen*.

Your May "Red" number is certainly a "crackerjack," and you deserve the thanks and patronage of the entire fraternity, and I beg permission to say just a few words for the little Brown beauties in your next number, as I have wanted to say something for them for a long time. I frequently see writers and breeders raising an objection to the

286 EGGS IN 365 DAYS

Written for The Industrious Hen:



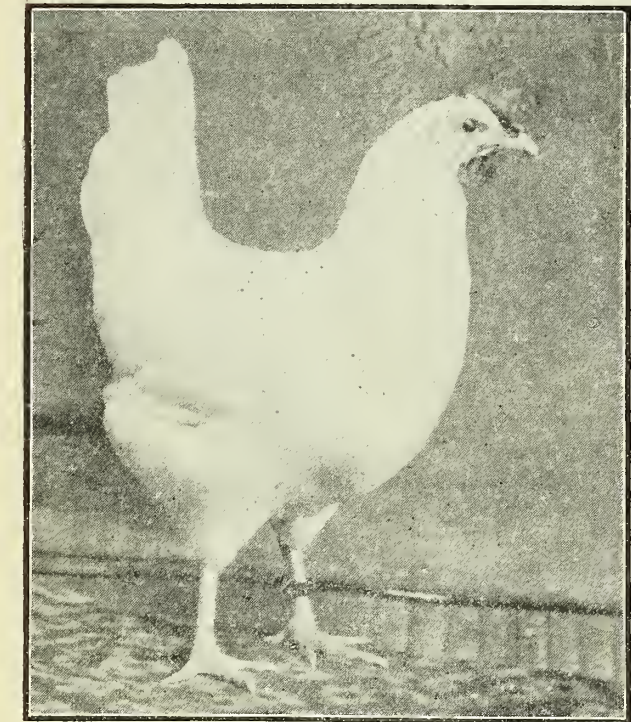
ACTUAL figures from carefully kept records, showing what is really produced and what it costs to produce it, are of the greatest value to all engaged in the poultry business, particularly to those just starting or who intend to engage in poultry keeping. The following is a carefully kept record of a remarkable S. C. White Leghorn hen and her thirteen daughters. This bird bids fair to be as remarkable as one we read of in Germany.

On the occasion of her laying her one-thousandth egg, the mayor of the village where she lived proclaimed a holiday and all the inhabitants joined in a celebration of the hen's great record. Tennessee may well be proud of having such a hen and such progeny. These birds were raised on the Nola Chucky Poultry Farm, near Morristown, Tenn. With not only a high laying record but also the power to transmit this quality, who can compute the money value of such a hen.

The egg record for our 286 egg hen is as follows:

Hatched April 20, 1905.	
Laid her first egg August 27.	
On April 20, 1906, she had laid	190
Eggs laid to April 20, 1907	286
Eggs laid to April 20, 1908	220
Eggs laid to January 22nd, 1909	168
Total	864 eggs

in three years, nine months, and two days.
This is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CLAYTON I. BALLARD.



Frances, the 286 Egg Hen. Egg record first year, 190; second, 286; third, 220; total 696 up to the day she was three years old. S. C. White Leghorn, bred and owned by the Nola Chucky Poultry Farms, R. 7 Morristown, Tenn.

Egg record for thirteen hens, for twelve months, 1908:

Jan.	270	May	303	Sept.	172
Feb.	288	June	300	Oct.	228
Mar.	319	July	271	Nov.	284
Apr.	310	Aug.	246	Dec.	296

Total 3,287 eggs or 273 dozen at an average price of 25c per dozen, makes a total of \$68.25. The cost of feeding these thirteen hens and one cock was \$19.25, as follows:

Corn, 5 bu. @ 60c	\$3.00
Wheat, 8 bu. @ 90c	7.20
Middlings, 200lb @ 1c	2.00
Bran, 200lb @ 1c	2.00
Corn Meal, 200lb	2.40
Meat Scraps	2.00
Oyster Shell .....	.65

Total \$19.25 or \$1.37½ per head cost of feed, leaving a balance of \$49 net; or about \$3.77 each per hen for twelve months. An average of over 252 eggs each per hen in twelve months. This pen of thirteen hens had free range but no extra care. I gave system of feeding and care in the November issue of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.—CLAYTON I. BALLARD, Morristown, Tenn.

Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show, Nashville, Sept. 20-25. Jno. A. Murkin, Supt.

LEGHORNS NOT THE BEST BREED

Written for The Industrious Hen:

Leghorns are by no means the best breed. You ask why? And I answer that there is no best breed. One breed is as good as another. The breed has nothing to do with the matter but individuality does. This can be found in all breeds, too. We note a person laud his birds as the best of all breeds. This is wrong because we find hens in all breeds that are good layers. Again, some that are not.

Desiring to make this article applicable to the future of our Brownies, I will ask all breeders of Brown Leghorns, why is it that we, as a body can not strive to get the Standard requirements changed so as to do away with the double mating system now in vogue? Or else have the shape, color and size of Brown Leghorns better understood both by breeders and judges. The former plan would save much time, trouble and expense. The latter would place them on a level with other breeds. Some old breeders are advocating this reformation, using as their argument, that it would be an inducement to both old and new breeders to take up the Brown Leghorns. These and others claim that the double mating system is ruining the breed, both in quality and popularity. These we must admit to a certain extent, first because it has been carried too far and that people know that it costs lots of money to maintain two separate pens of fowls, so as to obtain show birds.

The double mating system is hard on breeders and very expensive, too, but a true fancier finds much pleasure in it. It is a schooling of itself.

I have made a special study of this breed, and have concluded that those who formulated that part of the Standard pertaining to Brown Leghorns, either had a trump card up their sleeves, or else they didn't care how hard they hit them. What I mean by a trump card, is, they concluded that they had all other breeders headed off in producing show birds of these different qualities.

As the present Standard reads, I see no out-let for breeders of Brown Leghorns, other than the double mating system; we must use it, we can't produce show birds without it. I can't see where some breeders get their bearing when they tell us they have discarded it. I for one will continue its use until we get the Standard changed.

Fellow Brown breeders, we can not expect much in high priced birds, heavy demands for our Brownies, and many breeders of them, until some change is brought about. The novice finds no allurments in Brown Leghorns under the present condition. If he cares to be a fancier, all he need do is to compare facts as they are and his conclusions are forever against the Browns.

It is far better to have a uniformity on color, shape and size in both male and female, and it thoroughly understood, than the present system of so many different opinions. Especially when the above statement is given due consideration.

I am not "knocking" the double mating system, and the birds produced by its use; but I do think we could get clearer facts in color, shape and size. I mean by this, that breeders as well as judges should know who, where and how to place the ribbons. There is no other breed in the Standard, where the breeders are of so many different opinions on these sections, and the only reason the writer finds in this, is, that the present Standard allows too many variations for both breeder and judge. No two will agree on length of legs, length, width and carriage of tail, and the exact shape and size of body. All these, and many others are unsettled facts.

In weight of Leghorns, the fanciers in general seem to think that this ought to be added to this already over burdened family. Fellow breeders, the day this is done, you will see the end of the Brownies as a fanciers' bird. But as egg producers they will go on just the same. They are known the world over for this good trait. There never will be a need that will surpass them in this part of the feathered families calling. They are here to stay and egg production alone will accomplish it.—J. A. THORNHILL, New Decatur, Ala.

WARDING OFF DISEASE

Poultry is subject to the same laws of health and disease as pertain to the human family. Pure air, pure water, pure food, and cleanliness are necessary in both cases. The fowl's power to resist disease is measured by its constitutional vigor the same as in man. Food in amount and quality must be right in each. Both succumb to the savages of certain gum diseases when the power of resistance is weak. Imperfect digestion also fills the system with poison. In either case the highest science and the greatest care are necessary to the preservation of health.—T.C.K.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS IN JAPAN

Written for The Industrious Hen:



EVERY breeder of S. C. W. Leghorns will be interested in knowing that in the development of poultry culture the Japanese are following the American ideas, and that their most successful poultry plants are devoted to S. C. W. Leghorns, the greatest egg producers known. Japanese fanciers use the American Standard of Perfection, these having been literally translated into Japanese. In judging they use the score card, and the purpose of the judges is to apply it according to the Standard. The management of poultry is almost wholly by the intensive system; "very intensive it is too." But in Japan there is a reason for this which does not hold here in the South. The Empire of Japan about equals in area Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia and has a population of nearly 50,000,000, about half as many as the whole United States. Nor does that statement tell all the story. Much of the land in Japan is not tillable. Every foot of tillage land in the Islands has been, (it is said) under cultivation for hundreds of years, hence the Japanese poultryman has to keep his fowls closely confined. There are three poultry plants in Japan, each keeping 10,000 or more S. C. W. Leghorns. These are all said to be established long enough to demonstrate the venture as successful. The oldest of the three has been running for over twenty years. On these plants the average yard-room per fowl is but twelve square feet, expressing that statement in the terms generally used in this country. We have a yard say 10 x 30 feet for twenty-five fowls or 3,630 hens per acre. Keeping land clean is quite a problem. Every two weeks the yards are thoroughly swept and the houses and fences whitewashed twice a year. A still more thorough cleaning including the turning over of the soil in yards. The houses and fences are of wood and quite similar in construction to those in use here. The feeding of fowls also is on the same line. The principle difference noted is that while with us corn is the staple food; with them it is rice, and for animal food they feed a great deal of fish and fish waste; while with us meat products are used. Both clover and alfalfa and the waste of many kinds of vegetables are used for green food. Oyster shell is given freely. The cost of feeding a fowl is given at about forty-five cents a year, which, considering the difference in the purchasing power of money, is equivalent to ninety cents here, as against our usual average of about \$1.25 per fowl per year. Eggs are relatively high, the usual price being about three cents each.

The average egg production, I understand is rather lower than ours. The profits, less the expense, are about the same there as here.

The photo shown is Madam Takai of Osakashia, Japan, one of the leading White Leghorn Breeders.—CLAYTON I. BALLARD, Morristown, Tenn.

WHITE LEGHORN FARMS LARGEST IN THE WORLD

Written for the Industrious Hen:

The Leghorns in general hold the same place among fowls that the Jersey does among cattle, and like the Jersey they give the largest returns for the least expense in housing and feeding. When Leghorns are well fed the surplus does not go to fat, inducing sluggishness, but to increase egg production, so that for the year round they are producers of large white eggs, which always receives the highest quotations. She has no equal, this is plainly demonstrated by the fact that the largest egg farms in the world are entirely stocked with Single Comb White Leghorns—the egg machines of the present day. While their bodies make small carcasses as dressed poultry, they rank high in quality, as the meat is fine grained, sweet and tender. As they mature so rapidly they can be raised to the broiler age very cheaply, being always plump, even when very young and small. In regard to the eggs hatching strong chicks, we say that if the stock is the right sort there are no eggs that will hatch equal to the Leghorn eggs. And the chicks are hustlers from the start. At the age of five and six months the pullets are beautiful with their snowy plumage and gay combs, are ready to lay eggs, which will pay for their cost and keep before most other breeds have had a thought of the debt they owe.

There are two questions which must be considered in egg production as a business. One is, how much does it cost to grow a hen to a laying age? The other is, how much does it cost a year for her maintenance? There is no profit in a 200-eggs-a-year hen, if it costs more to produce the 200 eggs than they will bring on the market. It is a fact conceded by

all breeders of the heavy varieties that one can keep five Leghorns on the same amount of food that three of the larger breeds will require.

The question of housing is also one of importance, for the egg farmer or the fancier. Naturally they do not require the space in a building that the larger birds must have. That a Leghorn is a nervous bird can not be denied; she would not be a Leghorn, but turns this nervous energy to good account, as she is continually exercising, and hustling after feed that would otherwise go to waste. By this hustling she overcomes the difficulty of taking on too much fat, to be profitable as an egg producer; while with the heavier breeds this is quite a serious matter, as they are willing to sit still and consume what is provided for them, but are not willing to exercise enough to prevent becoming over-fat. On Chick-a-Dee Farm, the home of the writer, all these above mentioned experiences have been learned by actual testing along side by side with various other breeds, covering a period of several years. All chicks hatched, intended for breeding purposes are hatched and reared, by natural methods; raised on the colony house plan; having free range, and are fed a balanced ration, all of which my years of experience in poultry breeding has taught me that it takes to produce a properly developed bird, that will produce and reproduce itself.—J. A. DRNWIDDIE, New Market, Tenn.

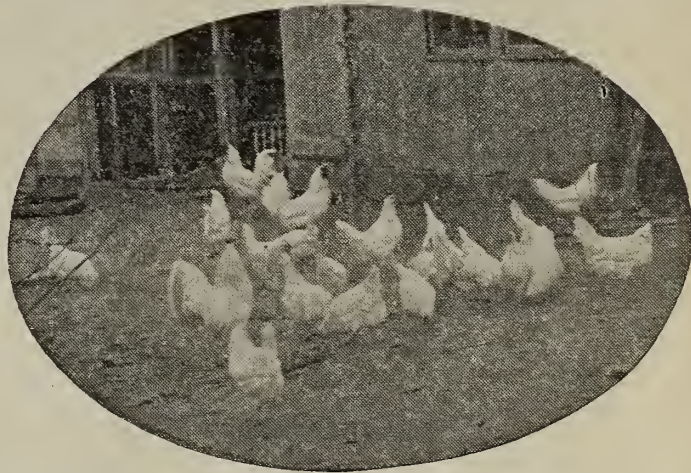
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Written for the Industrious Hen.

The single combed varieties are all right for a warm climate, but are not suited to a cold climate, and are not nearly so pretty as the rose comb, though this is simply a matter of taste, and taste is only a matter of cultivation. The comb we are accustomed to is the one that looks the best to us; but granting the single comb their admirers, and all that can be said in their favor, nothing can be said for them that is not also true of the rose combs, and more can be said for the rose comb, for they positively will stand several degrees more of cold than single combs.

Thos. F. Rigg says, quoting from Thorne's Poultry Book, 1886, "Certain American breeders are attempting to substitute the rose comb for the ordinary comb of the Leghorn fowl, claiming this type of comb to be preferable on account of superior beauty and non-liability to freeze."

Mr. Rigg further states that "It is a matter of record that the Rose Comb White Leghorn was produced by crossing a Single Comb White Leghorn on White Hamburg," and



A group of White Elephants at Rogers Ranch, Pleasanton, Iowa.

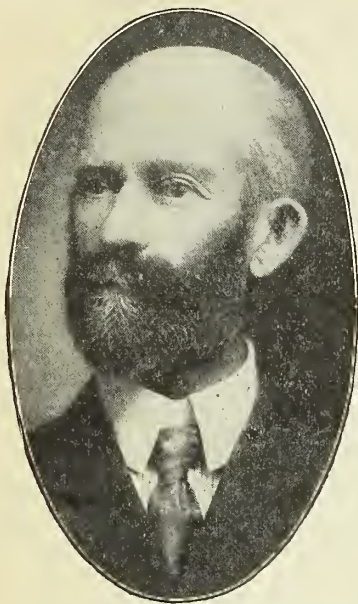
that "they have had a steady growth, and during the past five years have been in great demand."

Now be it remembered that this was written about the time of the organization of the old American R. C. W. Leghorn Club, which did much for the breed, and might have done much more, and since the remodeling and renaming of the club, the breed has gained favor by leaps and bounds, not only because of the club back of them, but because of sterling worth. At the Missouri State show last winter the Roses captured the silver cup offered for the best White Leghorn. Such triumph over the single combs is very gratifying to lovers of this variety; the more so when we remember that the breed has only been recognized as a standard variety so short a time.

They breed fairly true as to comb, but like all other varieties that are produced from a single combed breed there are a small percentage of single combs occasionally.—ROGERS, Pleasanton, Ia.

Crooked breast bones spoil the looks of an otherwise attractive dressed fowl.

POPULARITY OF LEGHORNS EVERYWHERE

Written for the Industrious Hen.

THE ever increasing popularity of the Leghorn seems to know no bounds. It is not popular because it is a new breed and breeders and farmers are anxious to learn something about it, to satisfy the everlasting curiosity so common to the human race. Quite the contrary. It is sought for and the most popular in the hands of those who know it best and have been with it the longest. Ten years ago they were not very numerous in the shows of the South. In the average show of a thousand birds of that time you would see them represented by a class of twenty to thirty Whites and about that many of the Browns. But what a different report we have of the shows now. They number anywhere from sixty to a

hundred and seventy-five to each class in any number of our leading shows. How are they on the farm? They are there, hundreds of them. What about the egg farms? What do they use there? Leghorns by thousands and tens of thousands in some places. How about the villager and city lot fellow who wants good fresh eggs at all seasons of the year? He will tell you that he keeps just a few Leghorns because he wants eggs and knows nothing about the new fangled varieties, but he knows those chaps will lay eggs. How does it happen that all these people of different surroundings keep Leghorns? There is no happen anything about it. They are the breed that fills the bill as egg producers for the man or woman who has room to keep but a half dozen hens, to the market egg specialist who keeps them by the thousands, including the farmer who may not always keep them strictly pure, but he can detect the blood in his flock and he knows its value. The show room is in reality the pulse of the poultry trade both fancy and utility, and when you see any breed being shown in great numbers for years you can just bank on the fact that somewhere in the country, upon many a poultry farm and otherwise, this breed is being handled for the money there is to be derived from them outside of the show room. The Leghorn is not of the meteor class, make a great flash and by the time you get good and ready to see something everything is dark. They have come down through decade after decade with the strongest line of supporters of any breed-time considered. And you will find many of the strong business breeders who handled them twenty years ago with them today. They have not been disappointed and do not desire a change. Is not a breed with such a history and such a reputation good enough for any one to adopt who is on the lookout for the best as an egg producer? When a man desires to buy the best in any mercantile line he usually seeks the business house with reputation and standing of years, and is rarely deceived. So with the poultryman who, being aware of the standing and deserving popularity of the Leghorn for years and makes it his leader, he will not be disappointed. She deserves every word of praise she has ever received. I bred the Browns for years and I never had a disappointed moment in that time and the Whites are just as good.—F. J. MARSHALL, College Park, Ga.

NATURAL FLOWER GEMS

A series of direct-colored photographs of Natural Flowers, Roses, Forget-me-nots and Pansies, photographed direct from the flower in colors with gold backgrounds. Beautiful Art Panels with Friendship Sentiments pertaining to the flower, sometimes called the Language of Flowers.

These cards are finished in the quadro-color process made with a genuine gold bronze background, and enameled with German enamel glaze, the highest finish of glazed card known.

There is nothing made in competition with this card that equals it.

We will give you absolutely free a full set of 12 of these splendid gold post Cards. See our great offer on page 25.

Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show, Nashville, Sept. 20-25. Jno. A. Murkin, Supt.

IS IT NECESSARY TO DOUBLE-MATE BROWN LEGHORNS?

Written for the Industrious Hen.

So far as "utility" is concerned, we believe there is no difference between the Browns, Buffs and Whites, nor between the S. C. and R. C. where each breed or type are kept under same conditions.

The S. C. Brown Leghorn is the oldest of the Leghorn family, and everything taken into consideration, we prefer them to either the White or Buff.

While the Standard calls for only five different colors in the White and Buff, but eleven in the Brown (females), we believe the latter are more easily bred to the Standard requirements, once we start with proper foundation stock, but it is absolutely necessary to double mate Brown Leghorns to produce both exhibition males and females.

A cockerel from a Standard pullet mating is absolutely unfit for an exhibition bird, as he is too light in color in most every section; then his comb is entirely too large.

On the other hand, a pullet from a Standard cockerel mating couldn't win in any kind of company, as she really doesn't very much resemble a Standard bred pullet except in shape. Her comb is much smaller and in color is almost the exact color of a Partridge Wyandotte.

When properly mated the males in the Standard cockerel mating will color after their sire, and pullets from a Standard pullet mating will color after their dam.

As the Leghorn is bred for eggs and not meat, no one need expect an all round utility bird of them. True, some breeders have improved their weight, but at the expense of eggs, consequently if it is heavy weight roasters you want, procure the larger breeds.

As an all-year-round layer, the equal to the Leghorn has yet to be produced. As winter layers, there is no breed their superior, if the Leghorn is hatched at proper time and properly cared for; but no breed will lay many eggs if they are forced to roost on fences, in trees, etc., when everything is covered with snow and ice and the mercury registering down near zero; then forced to eat ice or snow in place of drinking water, and procure food "just any old way" they can manage.

But on the other hand, if they are furnished a warm, but well ventilated house, and supplied with water with the chill taken off, and a nice litter on which has been thrown wholesome feed they will shell out the eggs right through the roughest weather, then next spring and summer when the large breeds are trying to set, the Leghorn just keeps shelling out the eggs.

We carry eight different breeds, but the Leghorn eggs run a much larger per cent fertile than any of the other breeds, and when eggs are selling on the local market at 2½ cents each, this alone is worth considering.

Of course you need not depend on a Leghorn biddy for hatching your early chicks, or in fact, at any time, as they are practically non-setters, but right here a good incubator comes to your relief, and if properly managed, is superior to any hen.

When properly mated and fed, a Leghorn chick is half raised when it leaves the incubator or nest if half-way fed, still they require one to two weeks more than the larger breeds to reach the twenty ounce mark, but after having made a number of thorough tests we find that the cost to produce a fourteen to twenty ounce chick is the same with Leghorns, Reds, Orpingtons and Rocks.

We have heard breeders who carry only the large breeds claim that the Leghorn is adapted only to the Southern climate, but we have scores and scores of testimonials on file from customers as far North as Indiana to whom we have been selling both eggs and stock for quite a number of years which goes to prove that such a statement is not correct. In fact some of the largest egg plants in the North carry nothing but Leghorns.

If given free range, except during the most severe winter weather, the Leghorn will gather the largest portion of its food from the farm, which would otherwise be a clear loss, or most so, as the large breeds are nothing to compare with the Leghorn as foragers.

Of course we don't intend this article for the old and experienced Leghorn "specialist," but thought likely it might be some help to the beginner, so to them will say don't "go crazy" after the five and six pound Leghorn hens, but be satisfied with three and three and one-half to four pounds, as these are the ones that lay the largest number of eggs and will lay just as many during the winter months as those larger.—SMITH BROTHERS, Haley, Tenn.

WHY I BREED THE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN

Written for The Industrious Hen:

THIS subject has been before our readers many times, but I believe I have never told why I became such a crank about the White Leghorn. I first tried, as most beginners do, a variety of the standard breeds of poultry, but I soon found that after careful feeding and watching the results of my birds, that the White Leghorn was the most profitable bird I could keep. They will lay more eggs than any breed of poultry and should a person go into the poultry business to derive the most profit from his flock he will soon find that the eggs will pay much better profit than any other part of the business. If the White Leghorn isn't the best egg producer why do all of our leading egg farms make a specialty of this breed. This alone should demonstrate their value as egg producers. Should you want to raise broilers for the market there isn't a breed that will make a broiler any quicker than the White Leghorn. I have tried this several times and with several kinds of our most popular varieties. Any one who doubts this may soon be convinced if he will try. The Leghorn for the first eight weeks is making meat while the larger breeds are making bone, therefore the Leghorn has more meat at eight weeks old than the larger breeds. I confess that after this age the large breeds will take on more meat and make better friers. The White Leghorn doesn't sit around under a rose bush at the kitchen window waiting for you to throw them something to eat; they are up early and will forage for a great distance, and if

ers of Leghorns in this section are in the minority. One farmer who has always bred Plymouth Rocks took some Leghorn eggs last summer on shares. During February he was getting a 75 per cent egg yield from his Leghorns and only 20 per cent yield from the larger fowls. The result is that he is hatching all the Leghorn eggs he can set this season and will try to run his farm with this breed in future.

The objection of the farmer is the size of comb and their susceptibility to frost. Farmers are learning that it pays to produce eggs, and also that it pays to keep the hens in warm and dry quarters. Once this gets to be the general custom in our section we will find that the heavy and over-fat Plymouth Rock which is now the farmer's standby will give place to the industrious egg machine that years ago emigrated from Italy.

If I was a resident of the Sunny South I should have little use for any breed than the White Leghorn. In looking over the advertisers in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN I find that they are as well represented as any other breed.

I have found the most difficulty in getting my chicks past the age of six to eight weeks. Fertility has always been strong and I have had large hatches in nearly every case, but when the chicks get their heavy growth of wing feathers then they begin to droop and die.

Whenever I have had them farm-grown I have not had this experience, so that I feel that there is a way to overcome this difficulty. Breeding for excellence in standard points is interesting. To get the five-point comb, standing erect from the head, and overcome the tendency to follow the neck



Scene on the noted White Leghorn egg farm of Jno. F. Childress, Sweetwater, Tenn. Mr. Childress has 18 acres that he gives to his fancy chickens. His chickens are not only a great pleasure and recreation to him, but net a handsome profit each year for his work.

a Junebug or grasshopper comes in sight of them, he has to "go some" if he saves his life. The White Leghorn can be fed much cheaper than the large breeds. This advantage is enough to convince any one of their superior qualities.

Another great advantage the White Leghorn has over the large breeds, is the pullets begin to lay at four to six months old, while the large breeds are eating their heads off until they are seven to nine months old.

In considering the beauty of the different breeds, what breed could you introduce in competition with the White Leghorn? I, of course, feel there isn't a breed that can hold a light to the White Leghorn in any respect, and especially for looks, with their beautiful white plumage, blood red combs and golden yellow legs. They are always wide awake and as graceful as a peacock. Now I could write a lot more about the advantages of this grand breed, but I would rather read what the other fellow has good to say about the White Leghorn.—J. F. CHILDRESS, Sweetwater, Tenn.

LARGE EGG STRAIN OF WHITE LEGHORNS

Written for the Industrious Hen.

I am breeding White Leghorns from a strain of large egg layers developed at the Ontario Experiment Station. These birds have size and are remarkably white in feather.

Although I am watching the eggs that I may retain this quality in my flock, I have been mating to secure the Standard points of excellence, and have been successful in all the shows where I have exhibited.

I have found the local market very limited, for the breed-

is one of the first thoughts, for a Leghorn's comb is the first thing seen and if a good one is sure to make him attractive to every observer.

The low tail with its sweeping sickles is very desirable and if the back has the beautiful saddle curve you may pride yourself on the fact that you are breeding the modern type of birds. The Leghorn tail has a tendency to become pinched and this offers another problem. Whiteness of feather and quill is bred in the bone and if your cocks grow brassy you will have to start all over again in order to get the stock that breeds white and stays white. Although I have recently begun with R. I. Reds because I need the mothers and some larger fowls for the table, I am so great an admirer of the large white eggs that we get that I could not be persuaded to change breeds even were I compelled to sell my surplus eggs to the groceryman.—L. A. BEARD, Polo, Ill.

NERVOUS INFLUENCE

The cow's nerves have to do with giving down her milk. The hen is affected in the same way with regard to laying eggs. If you move her into new quarters she will cease laying. Anything that disturbs a hen militates against her egg-laying capacity. Hence everything about the poultry house should be quiet. Nothing should occur to agitate or disturb the laying hens. Sometimes the power to lay seems under control of the hen's will. If you shut her out from the nest she will postpone, at least for a short time, the laying of her accustomed egg.—T.C.K.



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Poultryman, Live Stock Breeder and Small Farmer

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JUNE, 1909

No. 1

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is issued promptly on the first of each month. It furnishes the latest and most authoritative information obtainable on all matters relating to Poultry and kindred Industries. Contributions that are practical and pithy are solicited.

The Editor is not responsible and does not always endorse the opinions as expressed by his contributors.

Subscribers desiring a change in address will please give the old as well as the new postoffice.

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Bills for advertising in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN are due and payable the first of the month following the one in which the advertising appears. A discount of ten per cent will be allowed those who pay in advance. A discount of five per cent will be allowed if bills are paid within ten days from date of invoice.

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Furnished on application. The value of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office

Not later than the 25th of the month preceding.

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Your address on the wrapper indicates when your subscription expires. In order not to miss a number it should be renewed one month in advance. If, after your name appears the date "January 10," it means that your subscription is paid to January 1910, and unless renewed will be discontinued after that date.

If a large letter "X" is stamped in the panel at the left of this paragraph, it means that the time for which you paid your subscription has expired, and, unless renewed before the next issue, will be discontinued; therefore, if you do not want to miss THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, YOU SHOULD RENEW AT ONCE. Do not fail to send us either 50 cents to pay for your subscription for another year, or \$1.00 to pay for the paper for the next three years. Better send \$1.00 and have the best and most helpful and practical poultry journal found in the world coming to you regularly every month for the next three years.

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If you receive a sample copy of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN you are invited to subscribe for it. You may never get another copy, and if you like it, mail us 50 cents for one year, or \$1 and have it come to you for three years. Thousands are doing this now, and you will never regret it. In sending your subscription if you have a friend who would like to see a sample copy, send us their name and address, but send your own subscription RIGHT NOW. Do not put it off because you are busy, but DO IT NOW. Address THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN Co., Knoxville, Tenn.,



EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS



PLYMOUTH ROCKS IN JULY

THE Great Plymouth Rock Family will be introduced to our readers next month. You are invited to tell what you know of them. Give facts and figures and don't delay doing it, for more matter is omitted each month than is printed. We want short articles that say something.

* * * *

POULTRYMEN JOIN THE A. P. A.

SINCE the appeal of Judge Campbell in the April issue of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN for poultrymen to join the A. P. A. this office has received several applications. If the secretaries of the various branches will interest themselves there will be no doubt of a large increase in membership before the next meeting in August. We will be glad to send blanks to all those who apply.—L.B.A.

* * * *

MEET ME AT NIAGARA

THE greatest meeting ever held by any live stock association in the world will be convened at Niagara Falls, the second week in August, 1909. The Revision of the Standard of Perfection will probably be the most important matter before the Convention. Another place of meeting for the next three years will be selected. Why not Nashville? It is centrally located; it is the capitol of the state; has commodious buildings and has probably more people interested in poultry than any other Southern city at this time.—L.B.A.

* * * *

JUDGE CAMPBELL, THE NEW A. P. A. SECRETARY

THE large vote polled for Judge S. T. Campbell of Ohio, for Secretary-Treasurer of the American Poultry Association at the recent election was very complimentary to the man. He is live and progressive and the fraternity may expect to see the interests of the A. P. A. advance as they have never done before. He is a man of his convictions and a wheel horse when it comes to work. He is appreciative and thankful to those who voted for him and desires the friendship and co-operation of every member of the association.—L.B.A.

* * * *

POULTRY PROSPECTS

The poultry business never had a more promising future than at present. Prices have ranged higher than ever before and there seems little prospect of any permanent abatement. In fact we have come through the spring months with the best market in the country's history. The demand constantly increases and the consumption of eggs and poultry has no indication of abatement. Rather the prospect is that increase of population and the growing amount of money in circulation will run prices still higher instead of lower. The increased consumption among farmers themselves is having no little influence in boosting prices.—T.C.K.

* * * *

POULTRY NOT REPRESENTED

It is with regret that at the recent meeting of the East Tennessee Farmers' Convention in Knoxville there was not a poultry representative on the program. Almost every other interest of the farm was represented, and ably so. Those who are not directly interested in the breeding of poultry forget that the value of the poultry products in the United States in 1907, poultry and eggs produced on the farms, was more than \$600,000,000. The value of both winter and spring wheat produced for the same year was \$554,437,000. The farm value of oats for the same year was \$334,568,000; barley, \$102,200,000; rye, \$23,068,000; buckwheat, \$9,975,000, and potatoes, \$183,000,000. The combined value of these five crops for 1907—oats, barley, rye, buckwheat and potatoes—is about equal to that of the poultry products for the same period. The hay crop exceeds in value that of poultry about \$150,000,000. Corn for the same period is more than double that of poultry. The farm value of horses is more than three times that of poultry. The farm value of cattle is about two and a half times greater than poultry. But in hogs the farm value of the poultry nearly doubles it. Thus it is clearly seen that while the poultry industry is regarded by many as a small business—a kind of a side issue in farming—that it is in fact one of the leading farm products of the country, and more attention should be given to its production and perfection. The East Tennessee Poultry Association should see that another year the poultry interests of this section are not neglected by having an expert on the program.—L.B.A.

A FIVE YEAR OLD HEN

WITH this month THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN enters upon her sixth year, and considering everything, she is to be congratulated. Each year sees her circulation and business patronage gradually increased, as her practical teachings and influence continue to spread. We are grateful to our friends everywhere for their loyal support. We always endeavor to meet everyone on the broad plane of equity and justice. We like to make acknowledgment at this time to those who are doing quiet but systematic work towards increasing our circulation. Few people realize how much good can be accomplished by the friends of a magazine. A good word, a request for a subscription, or a name for a sample copy often means more to all parties interested than time can compute. We appreciate the efforts of those who are each month using their influence in our favor.

* * * *

TENNESSEE STATE FAIR POULTRY SHOW

THE greatest of all Southern shows and conceded by the leading judges and exhibitors of America to be one of the best shows in the United States is the Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show, the fourth annual exhibition of which will be held at Nashville, Tenn, Sept. 20-25 1909, in connection with the Tennessee State Fair. Last year thirty states were represented in this exhibition and indications point to a bigger and better show this year. This is one of the greatest market places in the country for fine poultry and eggs, and breeders should patronize this show not only from a business standpoint, but because a winning here means the best in the land. For premium list and entry blanks address, Jno. A. Murkin, Supt., Nashville, Tenn.

* * * *

\$20.00 IN GOLD

FRIENDS of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN who desire to help increase the circulation of this magazine, do a good turn for their neighbors and possibly win \$20.00 in gold, are entering this contest. The proposition is so plain that any boy or girl may engage in it, and a club of a dozen, or even six subscribers may get the \$20.00. The only thing to do is to take a copy of this magazine and show it to your friends and ask them to give you their subscription and 50 cents for the year. When you have seen everybody that you can send their names and addresses, and enclose a money or express order to this office, mailing same before 12 o'clock Wednesday night, June 30. *If your list is the largest one received we will send you at once the \$20.00.* Friends, get to work today—\$20.00 is not often made in a few hours, and you may as well get it as any one.

* * * *

UTILITY BIRDS

The farmer especially wants utility birds—those that bring results in the way of eggs and meat. He does not care so much for feathers and form. Yet to these he can have no objection, other qualities being equal. The farmer's flock should also have strong vitality. If he can get birds that have been bred with a special view to vitality, so much the better. It stands to reason that his fowls can not have the same careful attention which the fancier bestows. His birds are usually expected to do a good deal of shifting for themselves and will need more vitality to back them. This does not mean that scrub fowls should be adopted. Specimens can be selected from the pure breeds whose blood has not been impoverished by form and feather breeding alone. Vigor and vitality must be main characteristics if we expect a high order of eggs and meat production.—T.C.K.

* * * *

THOUSANDS OF FREE POST CARDS

WE HAVE recently been fortunate enough to get possession of several hundred thousand post cards, that for beauty and artistic value are hard to equal. They are absolutely the most exquisitely beautiful, artistic and expensive post cards that money can produce. Our "Flower" series are reproduced from the natural flowers, are printed in many gorgeous colors, with a gold background, and finished with a beautiful, patented, imported, transparent finish that enhances the beauty a hundred fold. The "Poet and Painter" series are of the same exquisite workmanship, showing reproductions of some of the world's famous paintings by its most distinguished artists. Besides these we have "The Tour of the World" cards, fifty in number, giving the possessor a most delightful and entertaining trip around the world. These cards are not only beautiful, but of vast educational and instructive value, and we have arranged to distribute them among our readers without cost to them. See our statement in detail on page 25 of this issue.—L.B.A.

INCREASING THE CIRCULATION

WE FEEL very much gratified at the way friends of this journal are sending in subscriptions. While they are coming in every day from all over the United States, most of them are from the Southern States. While we are not restricting our circulation to any special territory, and while we are proud of our subscribers from "all over," we are especially proud of our home circulation—that which comes from the rural districts of our great South land. Our people do not read as many papers as they do in the North; in fact many of them do not read at all, and when we can send our practical poultry literature into such homes we feel that we are accomplishing something. If those who do not desire to enter contests will so state when sending in their clubs, we will pay them a nice cash premium. Read our Beautiful Gold Post Card proposition and our \$20.00 Gold Offer elsewhere and become more deeply interested than ever.

* * * *

THE LEGHORN SPECIAL

WE TRUST our Leghorn Special will prove as popular as did the Red. Many people have written us that they would raise nothing in the future but Reds, seeking advice where to buy, etc. To all such we say, do not be in too big a hurry to change. All the breeds have good qualities, and before you throw out what you have been breeding for years, investigate the others fully. If you are not satisfied with what you have, change, but be sure you are making a move for the better. These breed specials are edited by the breeders themselves and are direct from the hearts of the people. They tell their experiences in their own language and deal in facts and figures that are mighty convincing. It is an educational campaign as well as an eye-opener to many. This issue is no exception. The Leghorn admirers have not allowed their favorites to fall behind. They believe in them and have told *why*. In July, next issue, the great Rock family will visit our thousands of readers, and those who are responsible for their popularity will tell you why they think they are the only and the best. Short articles with half-tone cuts of their best specimens of birds are invited. The Barred, White and Buffs will all be heard from in July.—L.B.A.

* * * *

THE STANDARD, THE POULTRY RAISER AND A. P. A.

IF THE aims and intentions of the American Poultry Association and the Standard are to cater to the fads and fancies of the man of means, if fancy poultry culture is viewed by the A. P. A. in the light of a pastime of idealism, and not an important industrial proposition, I suggest you waste no more time reading this. There is probably no branch of fancy stock raising that is represented by so many members of limited means, as poultry culture. It is a matter of dollars and cents as well as a pleasure to such. While moderate means may not depreciate a fanciers love for the beautiful in nature, it restricts its indulgence except upon a self sustaining basis, or at a profit. To make a membership in the A. P. A. and the culture of fancy fowls possible to the man of limited means, it must be at more or less of a profit; the more the better. Any aids to profitable production applied or suggested by the A. P. A. as an organization, or through its Standard, should be considered wise and worthy of their attention. An educational Standard, consistent with nature and as simple in comprehension as possible, is a step in the right direction. The elimination of complications in matings and methods of breeding are also important, double mating, etc., made imperative by the present Standard are worthy of consideration. The Association may well cultivate and encourage the confidence of judges who apply the Standard. It would seem a weakness on the part of the A. P. A. that they have neglected to control the proper application of its copyrighted Standard. There should be some means of controlling the action of the judge; some restrictions thrown around him, when applying the Standard claimed to be official, and he himself should be as anxious to make his work official, worthy the confidence of both the fancier and the A. P. A. as well. The judging question is a live one; a condition that must be met, and dealt with one of these days without gloves. The idea that judging cannot be made more uniform, that nothing better can be expected of the judge than we now have is preposterous. The fault is the judges of the U. S. are jealous of each other. They are positively ridiculous in the positions they take on the judging question. The writer is not in favor of restricting the judging to a few of the older judges, but is in favor of the A. P. A. offering those who show a desire and willingness to become competent judges every courtesy possible, in the way of educational information.—FALCON.



THE BEAUTIFUL BUTTERCUPS

BY L. B. AUDIGIER

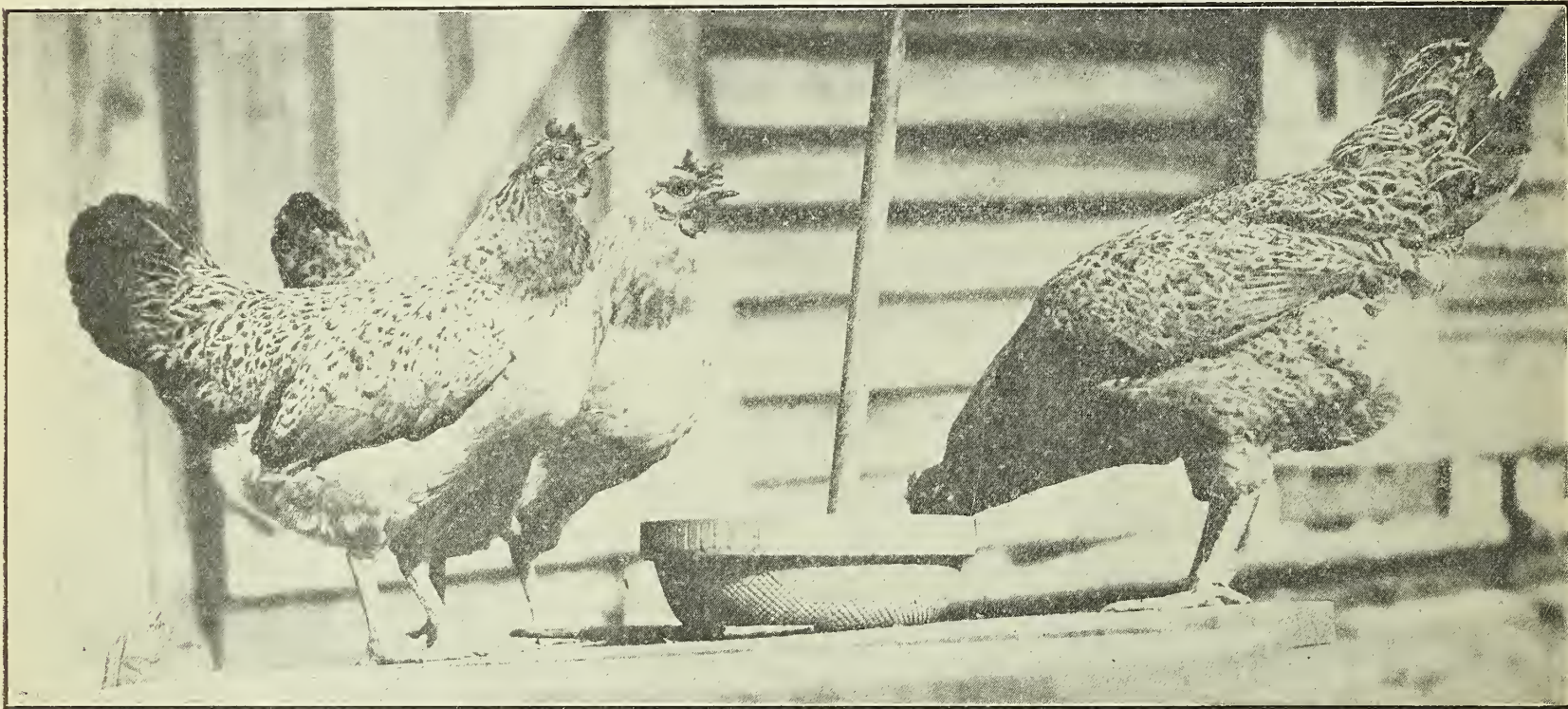


The Sicilian Buttercups were first brought to this country from the Island of Sicily by Capt. Cephus Dawes in the Barque Fruiterer—a fruit vessel laden with oranges, raisins and figs. When ready for his long journey the captain bought a coop of fowls to supply him with meat during the voyage, but the hens proved to be such a never-ending source of income that the kind hearted and frugal sailor, rather than kill the “golden goose” decided to carry the birds to the end of his journey. These were sold on the New England coast to Mr. Loring, who afterwards disposed of them to James S. Dumaresq, Cato’s Hall, Easton, Md., who afterwards imported five pullets and one cockerel from the earthquake district of Sicily, near the now stricken city of Palermo. These fowls, now in possession of Mrs. Dumaresq, have on their original leg bands and are very fine specimens. Mr. Dumaresq’s previous knowledge of these birds gave him a good opportunity for getting what he wanted. Being Consul General to Italy for eleven years, he was familiar with every spot of this country and was one of the first to become enthusiastic over the breed. As far as we have been able to learn they were called Buttercups in Italy, from the peculiar shape of the comb, being neither single, rose nor pea, but as the name indicates, round, like a buttercup, full of little sprigs.

While the plumage of the cock is a butterish red, with

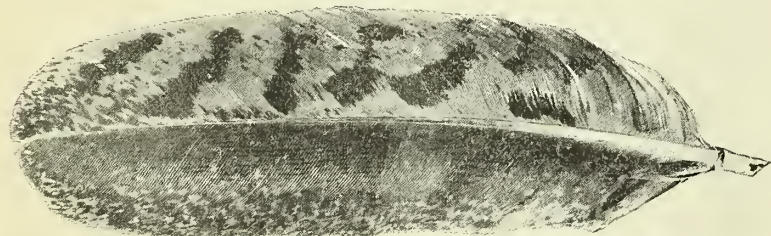
feed for twenty-five Buttercups than it does for a dozen Leghorns and if given free range they require no feeding except during winter months. They are extremely vigorous and hardy, feather and mature quickly, and are unsurpassed as broilers. Unlike Leghorns and the other egg-producing breeds, they are as plump as a partridge, and the meat is of the highest quality for the table. Although of such excellent quality as broilers, on account of their size, are not recommended as roasters—but for eggs, every day and all the time, they are without the shadow of a doubt, the best and most valuable breed on earth.

For the above information concerning the Buttercups I am under obligations to Mrs. Dumaresq, and to literature left by Mr. Dumaresq, who died at his home, Cato’s Hall, Easton, Md., January 18, 1909, of heart disease, aged 60 years. Mr. Dumaresq came to Maryland from New York about twenty years ago and for several years resided in Easton. During the first administration of President Cleveland he was one of the legation secretaries in Paris. He was Consul-general to Italy during President Grant’s and Garfield’s administrations, and also one of the vestrymen of the First Episcopal Church in Rome. The deceased was a great lover of nature. The idealistic appealed strongly to his impulses so that whatever he had, be it a collie or a fowl, nothing but the best of its kind could be permitted at Cato’s Hall. Many fanciers were



A Trio of Buttercup Pullets, from the Original Dumaresq Stock, Bred and Owned by C. S. Tait, Brunswick, Ga.

black hackle, tail and wing flight feathers, the hens are somewhat spangled or laced, after the manner of Golden Spangled Hamburgs. They lay as well at two and three years of age as they do when pullets, and are good layers until six years old. They are non-setters and lay practically all the time,



A Buttercup Wing Feather, from a bunch sent the writer from the original imported stock by Mr. Dumaresq.

even when moulting, large, pure white eggs. They mature very early, from three to four months, are very small boned, and have a great deal of yellow meat. They are exceptionally gentle and friendly, active and good foragers, and what is more important they are light feeders. It requires no more

glad to get instructions from him on “points,” and his versatility on all subjects made him a delightful companion.

BUTTERCUPS—SOME OF THEIR GOOD QUALITIES

Written for the Industrious Hen.

I noticed a communication from a poultry raiser in which he advises not to attempt the making of a new breed of chickens. I do not agree with him. Had not the “other fellow” experimented in this way we would not have the many valuable breeds now in existence.

The Buttercups originated in Sicily, but the exact make-up of their breeding I am unable to point out. Their good qualities are many. They are gentle, easy to care for, and are great workers. Give them a place to scratch and they will keep at it from morning till night, notwithstanding their actual food requirements are less than those of some of the other breeds. They mature early into nice plump broilers, and begin to lay at a very early age. The pullets, at the start, lay rather small eggs; but in a very short time they produce large white eggs; and such quantities of them!

This new breed of chickens is coming to the front very rapidly and they are worthy of a “front seat.” In color, the male is reddish buff; hackle darker; tail, black, with red

on outer feathers. The male weighs from 5 to 7½ pounds, has small bones, and matures very early—a very plump, nice, yellow-meated fowl.

The color of the female is buff, laced with black neck and breast. Weight is 4½ to 5½ pounds. It is claimed for them a record of 300 eggs a year. Out of twenty-one hens, only two have in the past three months offered to set. Their troubles not being worth brooding over, they spend their time laying while other and larger breeds are wanting to set. Give this breed a trial and you cannot help liking them.—C. S. TAIT, Brunswick, Ga.

WHY SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS?

Written for the Industrious Hen.

A pullet that will lay at five and six months of age and continue until moulting time is hard to beat, oft times laying during the moult. It is very seldom they want to sit.

What other breed can the hens be kept as long as five years and have them lay enough eggs to pay for their keep, and when it comes to hatching, their eggs are the ones that produce the chicks.

I had one that reached the age of seven years and layed, was a 1st prize winner and scored 94 by Judge Burgott.

Their eggs are larger in size in proportion than the larger breeds and are produced at a much lower cost of feed. If you want a breed for eggs they are the ones to select. As



Buttercup Cockerel, from the Yards of C. S. Tait, Brunswick, Ga.

for beauty, I cannot see that any other breed can compare with them and they certainly will please the most particular.

The breed is not a new one and was brought from Italy and has been in America about seventy-five years. It is old and tried and continues in favor on its merits without any large specialty club to make it popular. In the last few years, the American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club has been issuing catalogs containing information about the breed. This club offers special prizes to the members that compete at poultry shows and numbers among its membership the largest breeders.

Club catalog No. 5 is now ready for mailing and will be mailed to all persons interested in the Browns upon request to the secretary. Every Brown breeder should be a member of the Club. A special membership is now being offered by the Club. Take advantage of it and become a member in time to vote for the new officers, and the next annual meeting place. Also win some of the Club prizes. I cordially invite all persons interested to write me.—E. W. STAEBLER, Sec'y and Treas. American S. C. Brown Leghorn Club, West Park, Ohio.

LEGHORNS BEST FOR BOTH EGGS AND MEAT

Written for the Industrious Hen:

The Leghorns defy all breeds in number of eggs produced during the year, and at half the cost as compared with the large breeds. This makes them the farm chicken for excellence; because a dozen eggs can be produced cheaper

than a pound of flesh, and a dozen eggs will bring as much as a pound of broilers—fancy broilers (if you want them) of fine grained, gamey meat, not horse flesh piled up in layers. They make good mothers when allowed to, and last, but not least, they stay off the back gallery.—J. W. LEEMAN, Henderson's X Roads, Tenn.

EGGS ALONE SUPPORT A FAMILY OF SIX

Written for the Industrious Hen:

We have handled both the Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorns and found them to be one of the most profitable flocks ever raised. While we keep only 125 to 250 chickens, the proceeds from the eggs alone the year round buy all table groceries, clothing for the family of six, and liquidates many small farm debts for my husband. This after paying for all poultry supplies used and a part of the poultry feeds.—MRS. A. T. HARMON, Orleans, Ind.

ALL MUST HELP

Written for The Industrious Hen:

From the Article in the May number of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, "Notice to Florida Breeders," it would appear that the Florida Association has gone dead through lack of interest. This should not be. Too much is usually expected of the Secretary. I can say from experience that the president and secretary of an Association can't do it all. Everybody concerned must help, and when this is the case, the load is very light and we can have a show that will be a surprise to all.—J. G. COILE, Bowling Green, Fla.

WHY SCRUBS?

The wonder is why farmers waste their time on scrub chickens when pure breeds pay so much better. It must be because they think pure breeds require too much fine food and careful attention. There is where you are mistaken. The pure breed can pick up a living as well as any if you select the right kind, though mixed breeds of any kind will pay much better than plain scrub stock. The mixed breeds run out after the second generation while with a little careful selection the pure breed will keep on improving and pay better at the same time. Get a pure breed at once.—T.C.K.

CAREFUL BREEDING PRODUCES WINNERS

Written for The Industrious Hen:

Nine years careful breeding of S. C. Brown Leghorns, beginning with very poor foundation stock, has enabled me to bring my flock up to the winning point. Last year at Birmingham, five ribbons on a pen of five birds. These are the rules I followed:

Hatched all breeding stock early, not later than the first of May, and when you see a chick not keeping pace with the remainder of the hatch, spot it and cook it when the preacher comes. Never keep for breeding purposes a diseased fowl, no matter what its score card record. Adapt some sensible method of mating, that is not a Chinese puzzle, and stick to it for at least three years, noting the result.—MILTON DOSS, Kimberly, Ala.

FEEDING YOUNG CHICKS

Don't be in haste to feed the young chicks. Twenty-four hours after the last egg hatches is the earliest moment for feed. Forty-eight or even seventy-two hours may be none too late. This little organism must have time to assimilate the egg-yolk which nature provides for its first nourishment. This is like the colostrum or cows first milk, for the calf. If it is not properly utilized indigestion and disease may result. For the first few days feed every three hours and with great regularity. This is to prevent over eating. Bread crumbs dipped in milk and squeezed till they crumble makes a good feed. Don't use dough or wet mash. Stale bread crumbled fine is good. Some of the dry commercial foods are also good.

As the chicks develop, their feed should come at longer intervals and they may have cracked corn, wheat, and other grains. Some give millet seeds but these are doubtful since millet injures horses by affecting the kidneys. Chicks that range with the mother get plenty of animal food, but if kept in a brooder they should have table or commercial scraps. Give fine grit and crushed oyster shells. Keep pure water in reach. Feed in a chaff litter. Gauge quality by demand but be careful and never over feed.—T.C.K.

The man who will look for the cause of his failure, will very often have pointed out to him the proper road to success. He who will not investigate the cause is very apt to encounter the same stumbling block again. Experience is a great teacher.

EASILY LAY 175 TO 250 EGGS PER YEAR

Written for *The Industrious Hen*:



HAVING bred the Single Comb Brown Leghorns since 1884 is some evidence that I believe in their great qualities. Breeding them for pleasure until 1897, I concluded to try advertising in the poultry journals for profit, and my first year's business plainly told me that there was money in breeding fancy poultry, and the way to get it out was to select the breed to your liking, and then stick to it 365 days in the year. As hustlers, as egg producers, and as small eaters they have no equal. They bear close confinement, and when it comes to numbers of eggs the little Brown Hen will easily lay from 175 to 250 per year, which is more than \$1.50 net profit on the eggs at market prices. Remember this, "the hen that lays is the hen that pays."

If you breed fancy poultry for your health, don't advertise, but if you are breeding fancy poultry for dollars and cents, expecting to realize something out of your investment insert your advertisement in a good poultry journal, like *THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN*, and keep it there twelve times a year, telling the readers what you breed and what you have for sale. Many failures, or inability to reach financial success in the poultry business are mainly due to the fact that the so-called



First prize World's Fair, Chicago, bred and owned by E. E. Carter, Knoxville, Tenn.

breeders will advertise three months and then go on a vacation for the other nine months in the year.

A disappearing advertiser will soon be a disappearing breeder, with an Ex to his name or one of the many "has beens."

Another method of advertising is to make an exhibit at your local or nearest poultry show, spending a few days in the show room explaining the merits of your breed.

Of all the breeds found in the Standard of Perfection, I question if there is a breed better adapted to the conditions of the South today than the Single Comb Brown Leghorn. Now, if you are a breeder of Browns and not a member of the American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club, write me today, and I will give you some valuable information that will help you in the future.

As a constant and consistent advertiser in *THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN* from its first issue until the present time, I have found it a good medium to tie to.—E. E. CARTER, Knoxville, Tennessee, State vice-pres. Am. S. C. Brown Leghorn Club.

100 HENS LAY 922 DOZEN EGGS

Written for *The Industrious Hen*:

I breed and raise the Single Comb Brown Leghorns almost exclusively; first, for profit and second, for pleasure. There is no barnyard fowl any more beautiful than the Single Comb Brown Leghorn. I don't say they are the best of the whole Leghorn family, but they are my choice. And as for one being so much better than the others I think it must be a mistake, for they are all good. But a great deal depends on the strain, and in a great many cases it is more a question of feed than of breed. Your Buffs might be paying much better than your neighbor's Browns; but that is no test, because the Browns possibly were doing all that they could be expected of them under the circumstances.

Some say the Leghorn will not lay in the winter. Now, we had one hundred hens in 1908, and there was not a day in the year that we did not get an egg. It is true that we got the least per month during the winter, and even then we got as many as some of our neighbors that kept the larger breeds. But let us come to the point, which is the profit; that is what we are all after. Who is it that makes a great big profit in very cold weather? Everything considered, I honestly believe it is the hen that lays the most eggs in the entire year that makes you the most clear money. I know some people right now whose hens are failing fast in their egg production. They laid good all winter, and now I suppose they want to sit good all summer. Those people don't keep Leghorns. It is said that the Leghorns are of no value as setters. My experience with them is simply this: some Leghorn hens will sit well if you want them to, but they won't sit at all if you discourage them. On the other hand some of the larger breeds will sit in spite of you.

From our 100 hens in 1908, including hens for hatching and brooding, we gathered 922 dozen eggs, which was an average of nearly 77 dozen per month; so we figure that we have a real nice profit. This year our chickens are doing better than ever.—J. C. McCLANAHAN, Athens, O.

DEMAND UNEQUALLED BY ANY VARIETY

Written for *The Industrious Hen*:

The Buff Leghorn to my mind, easily leads the Leghorn family. They are an imported stock and not a cross, as is generally supposed and not been bred long enough to get a true buff color, the principal difficulty being to get a pure buff tail. I have through careful mating, achieved excellent results, having developed quite a number of specimens with solid buff tails, and uniform color. The Buff Leghorns are non-setters, and lay more and larger eggs than any of the same family. I believe that the demand for them will be unequalled by that of any other variety, and that their popularity will be everlasting. They are hardy, very easily raised, and come to maturity in about four months.—F. R. NOBLE, Nashville, Tenn.

WHY DID I SELECT THE WHITE LEGHORN?

Written for *The Industrious Hen*:

First—I expected to start a commercial egg farm.

Second—The great successful chicken farms in the majority of cases breed White Leghorns.

Third—the big White Leghorn is a dual fowl—the young cockerels make quick profitable broilers, the pullets, if of the right strain, are egg machines, yielding an abundance of large white eggs which command the highest prices.

They fill all the requirements of a thorough going business proposition.

The strain I selected were big white birds, bred to lay and have proved to be the money makers for their owners.

I find them easy to raise with the minimum of care, developing rapidly into full grown fowls. Personally I would not exchange them for any of the other breeds.—D. E. PEIPER, 29 Garnett St., Atlanta, Ga.

CHOLERA

Spend your time in preventing cholera rather than in trying to cure it. It is a germ disease and is taken with food or water. If you keep the germ away your fowls will not have cholera. It may be introduced by buying from infected flocks. It is scarcely worth while to attempt a cure of cholera cases. Kill and bury the birds and disinfect the premises by sprinkling them with a five per cent solution of carbolic acid, or say an ounce to the gallon of water. Be sure that your food and water are not contaminated.—T.C.K.

The German poultry shows give but few first prizes but often two, third or fourth prizes. This is something for our show people to consider.

WHY I HAVE GIVEN UP ALL OTHER BREEDS

Written for the *Industrious Hen*.



A. J. Lawson, Cleveland, Tenn., and Major White, 1st at Bristol and Cleveland.

THE reason I have given up all other breeds and turned my 40-acre farm to S. C. White Leghorns is because I am in the business for profit. And after fourteen years experimenting I find the S. C. White Leghorn to be ahead of all for every-day profits. While as an exhibitor of these white beauties I have never been defeated. Yet there is not much money in fine feathers if there is no eggs forthcoming. As the old but true saying is, "the hen that doesn't lay, doesn't pay." Actual experience has tied me to the S. C. White Leghorns so fast that it is impossible for me to get loose. More eggs the year around, less feed, less room re-

quired for their comfort, stronger fertility in eggs, easy to raise, last but not least, no bother with fussy setting hens, but instead it is a song or a cackle with an egg. Figure my profits for yourself: 130 hens average 100 eggs per day; market price 20 cents per dozen; cost of feeding, 60 cents per day for the entire lot—my way of keeping Leghorns.

I keep from 100 to 300 layers or breeders of the very best, running as near Standard Perfection as I can get them. They all practically have free range but are divided into four lots. Am not bothered with contagious diseases, hence I call them the money-makers. I can grow them to broilers quicker than any other breed, as they feather quick and are ready for the market in about seven weeks. In February, March and April we can get from 40 to 50 cents each for broilers. I get \$1.50 to \$5.00 per 15 for eggs for hatching; \$1.50 to \$5.00 each for breeding stock; \$5.00 to \$25.00 each for show birds, so taking all the good points of my white beauties into consideration and saying nothing against any other breed or variety. I do not hesitate to say "They are the most profitable breed known," and being one of the oldest varieties is a very strong point in their favor as money makers when their popularity is considered.—A. J. LAWSON, R. 4, Box 2, Cleveland, Tenn. State Vice-President of the Nat'l S. C. White Leghorn Club.

THE S. C. B. LEGHORN AS I FIND THEM

Written for the *Industrious Hen*.

I breed the Browns because they have always proved to be one of the best money making breeds that I ever saw and I have bred several of the larger varieties.

I quote from the farmers Bulletin, U. S. Department of Agriculture, No. 51, Page 19: "Leghorns are the best known of the egg producing varieties, or Mediterranean class. They are the premiers in laying and the standard by which the prolificness of other breeds are judged."

"The Leghorn fowl holds the same place among poultry that the Jersey holds among cattle."

"They are light eaters, and the cost of raising them to maturity is about one-half that of the Asiatic varieties."

"They are the best of layers, averaging between 150 and 200 eggs per year."

My egg record for the last year shows eighteen hens layed 2,046 eggs during the breeding season or the first six months in the year, an average of 113 $\frac{2}{3}$ eggs per hen.

They are the hardiest fowl I ever raised. They are never idle. Always on the go, and anything like good care will not see a weak, sickly bird. I have bred the Browns for nine years and have found them to be very healthy, vigorous and hardy.

The Browns are easily raised. I seldom ever lose a chick. My method is to fight lice all the time—feed good dry feed—dry bread for the first few days; feed often and little at a time. Then feed oat flake, prepared chick feed, bread scraps, wheat bran (dry) and a little fresh meat scraps.

Keep fresh water handy at all times. I provide a litter gathered from the barn floor where timothy and clover hay are used. It contains a lot of small seeds, which the little fellows do love to hunt. Keep hen in coop and let the chickens have range. See that every thing is kept clean and see the little fellows grow. They grow and put on feathers very fast when young and will weigh one to two pounds as quick as any breed I ever bred.

The Leghorns mature and begin laying earlier than most breeds. I have had them lay at four and one-half months. With proper care they are good winter layers and will continue to lay almost the year through. They are non-setters, losing no time setting and clucking around.

Again I quote from Bulletin No. 51: "They are light eaters and the cost of raising them to maturity is about one-half that of the Asiatic varieties." They are great foragers and will pick up a living if it is to be had. I also find they do well confined to their yards. Their eggs hatch well; generally 90 to 100 per cent.

Eggs are what we want, and we want to produce them as cheap as possible. My experience has been that the Leghorn is the most economical egg producer we have today.—D. S. THORNBURG, Cherryville, N. C.

FARMERS IN AN EGG CONTEST

Written for the *Industrious Hen*.

I can raise two Leghorns on the same amount of feed that I can one of the large breeds.

Hatch a Leghorn and a Rock if you please on the same day and the Leghorn will have laid enough eggs to buy the Rock before it begins to lay.

No one disputes that they are great layers. I have two farmer friends living near town that keep 200 S. C. Brown Leghorns each, and they have been on a sort of strife as to which should get the best results from their hens. They have been trotting neck and neck; their eggs have been averaging them about \$50.00 per month each for this year; today, May 22nd, one of them brought in over \$15.00 worth for one week's gathering.

Another friend has nineteen Brown Leghorns and sixteen Buff Rocks, and here is his record of eggs: For Jan-



A 94 point S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerel scored by Judge Tucker. Winner of first at Grand Rapids, Mich., 1909. Bred and exhibited by Ira Ford, LaGrange, Ind.

uary, 1909, he did not keep the eggs separate, but the thirty-five hens laid 282 eggs. February, Leghorns, 229; Rocks, 212. March, Leghorns, 340; Rocks, 255. April, Leghorns, 336; Rocks, 140, to May 15th, Leghorns, 154, Rocks, 60. You will see from this that Rocks are not "in it" when it comes to eggs, and this friend says it has cost him for feed twice as much to feed his Rocks as his Leghorns.

As to my own hens, thirty S. C. Brown Leghorns have averaged 171 eggs each per year. Not as large as some reports I have read, but quite satisfactory to me, so much so that I am going to stick to the Leghorn hen. "May her son never set."—IRA FORD, LaGrange, Ind.

EAST TENNESSEE FARMERS CONVENTION

The East Tennessee Farmers' Convention held last month at Knoxville was a great success as usual. Farmers came from all parts of the surrounding country and enjoyed their annual outing and exchange of views. The visit to the Experiment Station farm and the instructive lectures given each year have done much to elevate the science and art of agriculture in our midst.—T.C.K.

WHY DO I BREED S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS ?

Written for The Industrious Hen:



I'm a fancier and the Brown Leghorn suits my fancy best. The Brown Leghorn is the most profitable for me. Leghorns are generally known as "the greatest layers on earth." The Brown Leghorn is the most popular. There is scarcely a mixed flock of chickens in our whole Southland but what has more or less Brown Leghorn blood in it. When the farmer wants more eggs he introduces Leghorn blood; when the fancier wants to produce a new breed of "great layers" for utility purposes, he chooses Leghorn blood for the corner stone of his building.

Brown Leghorns are great hustlers, consequently great layers; mature early; eggs hatch well. I shipped 26 eggs from my exhibition matings January 20th, '09, to a customer near St. Louis, Mo. He reports 24 chicks hatched from an incubator. Chicks are very hardy, easily raised; pullets generally begin to lay at from five to six months of age (earlier when forced) and with proper care make good winter layers.

Cockerels crow at from six to seven weeks of age. I once had a cockerel to crow the day he was four weeks old. Cockerels make good friers at from eight to ten weeks.

It may be interesting for some of your readers to know something of my experience with the Browns. I bought my first Brown Leghorns in the spring of 1890, and for seven years I raised and experimented with a number of the larger and most popular breeds in connection with the Brown Leghorns. To me no breed was so beautiful and no breed would furnish me with as many good fresh eggs the year round.

First Prize Winner—Knoxville Great Show, December 11-14, 1906. Special cash prize for highest scoring bird in show. Special ribbon for best hen by American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club. Member American Brown Leghorn Club. Bred and owned by J. H. Henderson, Knoxville, Tenn.



I found I could raise and house fifteen Brown Leghorns at the same cost as ten of the large breeds, and as a rule, (there are exceptions) a Leghorn pullet will be laying and paying for her board and keep two months before the large breeds are sufficiently matured. I realize now that I am treading on dangerous ground, for the breeding, the feed and care, have very much to do with the early laying of any breed. If any breeder doubts my statement, however, let him try sitting Brown Leghorn eggs, half and half in the same nest with any of the large breeds; raise the chicks under the same conditions; and with the same feed and care, then he will know it to be a fact. This is the way I found it out.

The Brown Leghorn of today is of good size; hens weigh from four to five and one-half pounds; cocks, five to seven and one-half pounds, and some even larger. Eggs for hatching from throughbreds to produce layers can be bought from reliable breeders here in the South for from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a setting; \$6.00 per 100; from high class exhibition matings \$3.00 to \$5.00 a setting. Pullets for layers \$1.00 to \$1.50 each; cockerels for crossing or for introducing new blood, \$2.00 each, or \$12.00 dozen; good breeders to produce exhibition specimens, \$5.00 each and upwards.

I have never kept an egg record of any individual female for twelve months, but here is a bit of information which will no doubt be a surprise to those who claim that exhibition birds are good for nothing, except the show room: Last spring I mated four females, one high scoring hen, four years old (the mother of my prize hen, a cut of which appears in this article), one two-year-old hen, winner of 2nd prize, Knoxville, Jan. '08 (note their ages please) and two high-class show

pullets, and during the months of March, April and May, 1908, I gathered on an average of three eggs each day for the ninety-two days, a total of 276 eggs, valued at \$5.00 per setting. These females had been laying continuously all winter and kept up well the whole summer.

Brown Leghorns are known as non-setters, but they will occasionally get broody, and if not disturbed will set well and make the best of mothers. Their business however is laying and not setting. I notice we never have to buy fresh eggs at our house—pullets are laying before hens are moulting.

There have been many new and most excellent breeds admitted to the Standard during the time of my experience in breeding Brown Leghorns (covering a period of about twenty years) but you must remember that the Brown Leghorn has been wonderfully improved during this time and notwithstanding the many new and popular breeds the Brown Leghorn has grown in popularity year after year.

The Brown Leghorn needs no boosting. It has been with us for more than three score years and ten—the Brown Leghorn hen has an enviable record for laying with both farmer and fancier—You ask why I breed Brown Leghorns—"there's a reason"—She lays best and pays best.—J. H. HENDERSON, Knoxville, Tenn.

WHY I BREED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Written for The Industrious Hen:

For eggs there is nothing superior to the S. C. White Leghorns. Why is it that the largest plants in the world breed this noble bird. Simply because they are the greatest layers in existence. Eggs I placed in incubators in January, 1909, proved 85 per cent fertile, which is a high record for mid-winter. I have shipped eggs in cold weather that proved still better. My Leghorns are also of high constitutional vigor. I have seen fourteen hens out of fifteen on their nests at the same time. This is only a specific illustration of the general truth that S. C. White Leghorns are great layers. They are of the proper size for egg production. It injures the laying ability of the Leghorn to breed her for weight. People who wish a heavier body should select the Rocks. I will tell why I breed Rocks when the time comes. In favor of the Leghorn it may be said that more birds can be housed in a given space than with any other breed; more eggs will be produced on a dollar's worth of feed; a larger percentage of fertile eggs will hatch; and a larger percentage of chicks hatched can be raised. The Leghorns will begin to lay four to eight weeks earlier than any other known breed and will more than offset the difference in weight by number of eggs produced before other breeds begin laying as pullets. Finally, Leghorns will produce more eggs per hen per year than any other breed. They are a beautiful bird, white as snow, non-setters, and kill no time on a nest. What more could we expect out of them—they are the world's greatest layers. The production of so-called squab broilers for certain markets has become an important industry in this country, and we desire to emphasize the availability of the growth and delicacy of flesh are essential. The White Leghorn chick becomes a squab broiler more quickly than a chick of any other breed. White Leghorns are decidedly the best breed from a money-making standpoint. They make their success; they will make yours. Choose then the hen bred to achieve a standard of commercial success. Breed so that vigor and perfect condition under which physical function reaches a maximum in growth and production at a minimum of outlay for care and feed. When you get into the poultry business get into it right, and don't fail to get the S. C. White Leghorn, the world's greatest layers.—STRICKLER'S PINEYWOODS POULTRY FARM, Dinsmore, Florida.

GREATEST MONEY MAKERS ON EARTH

Written for The Industrious Hen:

Leghorns are the best and most profitable breed in America. They lay more eggs than the larger varieties and eat a great deal less.

The young are easier raised in winter and early spring than most of the other varieties owing to their feathering so quickly. They will grow to a pound as quickly as any breed and quicker than some of the larger classes. The pullets begin to lay from two to four months earlier than Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds or Cochins; and will shell out eggs all winter. In fact they are the best money makers on the face of the earth in the shape of a chicken. They are one of the most popular and most beautiful varieties in America, winning their reputation on their good qualities, getting more abuse by breeders of other varieties and less boosting than any other breed.—G. W. BAKER, Winchester, Tenn.

THE MOST POPULAR FOR FARMER AND FANCIER

Written for *The Industrious Hen*:



THERE are many things that influence us in the selection of any special breed from the many pure bred fowls and, briefly, I will state some of the desirable qualities a Brown Leghorn possesses that appeal to me.

To take young chicks, there are none that show more rapid growth, which is a very valuable characteristic, since it enables us to produce broilers in the same length of time as the larger breeds, and from a fancier's standpoint we can cull our flocks at a very early age and give our best chicks an advantage in not being crowded that the larger breeds cannot get. Another point in this rapid growth and development is that we can hatch chicks much later and have them fully matured before cold weather, which is impossible with either the American or Asiatic varieties.

As bred today the Brown Leghorn is good sized, unsurpassed as layers and one of the most beautiful of all Standard bred fowls, both in shape and coloring.

There could be no more harmonious blending of colors than is possessed by the dark, rich, red cockerels or the soft



"Southern Prince," 1st cockerel, Augusta, Ga., 1908, and A. P. A. medal and diploma. The type of S. C. Brown Leghorn as bred by Dr. H. T. Boyd Sweetwater, Tenn. This bird is almost ideal in shape and is well marked in all sections and is winner of two championships in the hottest of competition. He is from one of the strongest and best strains of Brown Leghorns in America and is proving to have few equals as a breeder.

even, brown, pullets. As a fancier's fowl, although active, with kind treatment they become gentle and are easily handled in the breeding yards and in preparing them for the show room, and are not, as many would have you think, a very wild fowl, except where the attendant is rough and would make any variety wild.

They are an ideal farm fowl, ranging over a large territory and damaging the crops very little indeed in proportion to other fowls; and they also stand confinement well, and I believe pay as large a dividend on the feed and care given as could be expected, which should place them among the most popular varieties in existence, both for the farmer and fancier.

With these valuable points in their favor, let every man who breeds this variety unite in a concerted effort to make the S. C. Brown Leghorn the most noted and popular fowl, as they richly deserve to be.—H. T. BOYD, Sweetwater, Tenn.

CHARCOAL, GRIT AND OYSTER SHELL

Written for *The Industrious Hen*:

There are three important items about our poultry yards we see often written about—see them mentioned in the editorials of all poultry journals, and still, if you will visit some of our yards today you will see fowls denied them. Those three items are charcoal, grit and oyster shell. All three are as important as the feed you are so very particular about.

Charcoal—This seems to worry the beginners, also some of the older heads in poultry culture. Some claim fowls will

do as well without charcoal as with it; others ask what is its duty or good to our fowls? Meals that fowls are given, mash, meat and other soft foods, when fed charcoal along with it, will prevent the process of digestion from producing noxious gases. Charcoal enlivens a lazy layer and aids every organ which is most likely to be overcome through its contact with impurities. Charcoal cleanses the crop, prevents sour crop, cleanses the intestines, brings sweetness and purity to decayed and fermented food. It aids the fowl's digestion by allaying all gas, keeps the whole digestive organs sweet and pure. Fowls that have free access to charcoal leave their roosting rooms feeling fresh from a good night's rest, when, if deprived of it, they come out appearing rough from poor digestion and sour crop, which destroys their appetite, rest and usefulness. Charcoal allays bowel trouble, purifies and keeps the blood free from humor, aids the digestion of sour food and will be found as useful as any one thing which goes into a fowl's digestive organs.

Grit—Fowls have gizzards; horses have teeth. The horse masticates his whole grain with his teeth, the food is passed on into the digestive organs ready for assimilation; but with fowls we note a difference. The whole grain is first deposited in the crop, thence to the gizzard, still in its whole form, not ready for assimilation, and for a fowl to properly prepare it, it must have clean, sharp, hard grit, which, when taken into the fowl's gizzard, acts as a mill and masticates, grinds or whatever you care to apply to the process. In the gizzard the fowls' food is prepared for assimilation. When fowls are not judiciously furnished with suitable grit the feeder fails just so much in getting out of his feed all that is due him. Fowls on free range, if on sandy or gravelly land, will get enough grit, but if yarded or on land which has no gravel, grit must be provided. Broken crockery, rocks, finely broken, anything hard, sharp and broken into proper size will do.

Oyster shell—Helps to grind the fowl's food; enters into the bone, muscle and feathers of a chicken, forms the shell around the eggs a hen lays. If kept before the hens at all times will prevent soft-shelled eggs; keeps them from acquiring the egg-eating habit, and we find shell is as important as the meat. We find in most foods today very little ash, and in no grain do we find enough to supply the hens' requisites. No foods fed poultry today contain enough ash for shell-making material, so to offset this, we must look carefully to the shell box being full. When refilling the charcoal, grit and shell boxes it would be well to throw out all dust and what is left before replacing a fresh supply. Don't let your fowls want for these, they are very important. J. A. THORNHILL, New Decatur, Ala.

DOES THE HEN PAY

Yes and no too. She pays some people and sinks money for others. Last year she added \$650,000,000 to the wealth of this country. Somebody must have got money out of that pile. The Missouri farmers in 1907 made \$45,000,000 out of poultry. It is claimed to have brought more money than all their other farm crops, which is hard to believe.

The hen pays the fancier and also the careful farmer who runs her as a side issue with regular farming. But she does not pay the man who is out of a job and looking for a gold mine in incubator chicks. The most money is in the production of eggs alone. After that there is many a slip, for incubator chicks have a way of dying off very rapidly unless you know exactly how to take care of them, and even then the task is not an easy one.

The hen business is a widely distributed one. Millions of people have hens but no one of them makes a million dollars out of them. The profits are not easily concentrated. You can't mass capital in hens and get a trust on them as Rockefeller did in coal oil. The hen can't be handled in that way and you needn't to try it. She belongs to the great body of common people and always will.—T.C.K.

STRAIN

If a breeder modifies a variety of fowls in any particular direction we call it a strain. The strain may be in the direction of more eggs, or size, or a certain color. It may be anything the breeder chooses. It is desirable only in so far as it represents value.

A poultry woman on one the largest farms in Utah prefers White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks as utility fowls. The former eat less, she says, than any other breed.

Look after the proper culling of your flock at all times. Imperfect cocks and non-laying hens sink profits and should be turned into cash at the first opportunity.

TWENTIETH CENTURY EGG MACHINES

Written for The Industrious Hen:

Why do we breed "White Leghorns?" We will answer the question with another. Why did we go into the poultry business? To make money is the answer. There is more money in a flock of pure bred Leghorns than in double the number of any other breed known, for the reason that they, with decent treatment, will live and thrive on half the feed and lay twice as many eggs as any heavier bird. They are easy to raise, and being pure white are not so difficult to keep up to standard as a colored bird. They are hustlers from the jump. Who ever saw a lazy Leghorn? On a good grassy range they will find half their feed, hatch out a bunch of Leghorns at the same time as any other breed, and in four months they are laying, while bigger ones are eating their heads off. In the winter when hen fruit is scarce your White Leghorns are hustling and laying all along; while your Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, or any other old hens are sitting up in a corner huddling for warmth and will only get a move on at feeding time. Of course by "White Leghorns" I mean pure bred stock. Some people buy a lot of scrubs that would put a decent Leghorn to shame, and then give the breed a bad name; but for either the amateur or professional if the best stock is obtained you never hear a kick, unless it is from a crank who expects to be a millionaire or buy a city lot in a year. If they were not what they are claimed to be, why do all the big egg farms breed them exclusively? Why do most of the specialists in

lies. In buying grown stock make sure that they are bred from trapnested parents with good records, and you may be sure that the breeder who uses trapnests is not crazy enough to keep a hen that has no record. Treat your bird well and you will have no kick coming. Don't think you are going to get rich quick; but be satisfied with what you get. It will be more than any ordinary crop for the farmer, a profitable recreation for the city man, a source of income to the housewife, and an interesting study to the children.—A. O. COGLAN, Mgr. Bellevue Poultry and Stock Farm, Jeanerette, La.

POULTRY PAYS

The farmers of Warren county, Tennessee, find the poultry business both profitable and promising. During the month of March they sold sixteen carloads of eggs and four car loads of live poultry. This footed about \$20,000 in cash for the month of March. During April the average was about two carloads a week.—T.C.K.

DON'T MIX BREEDS

To the fancier this injunction is wholly unnecessary. He wouldn't even dream of doing such a thing. It is to the general farmer and the novice that we address these important words. Under no circumstances do you want to mix breeds of poultry. A special breed of chickens or other fowl is built up through years of careful selection. It has developed



One of the Leghorn yards of the Bellevue Poultry Farm, Jeanerette, La. Note range, grass and shade.

other breeds part off a corner of their places for White Leghorns? Why! for the simple reason that no matter what luck they get with others, the White Leghorns are there with the goods all the time, and not only keep themselves, but pay for the expenses of keeping all the other lazy old hens on the place.

The White Leghorn for us; they lay a good big, white egg, when the others are laying feathers. Eggs at moulting time 30c a dozen; feathers 30c a ton. After trying most of the cracked-up breeds, why has Mr. Monnot, the proprietor of the Bellevue Poultry Farm, turned to the Leghorns, in fact, why has every other breeder of utility fowls turned to them? For the simple reason that they are the egg machine of the twentieth century and are here to stay. Although Mr. Monnot has a few pens of other breeds, and good ones too, he depends on his beautiful White Leghorns entirely.

What looks more beautiful than a flock of small, racy, pure white birds with fine large combs of a brilliant red, and last but not least, basket after basket of big white eggs? No trouble with clucking hens. All they need is decent treatment, and they will deliver the goods under the most trying circumstances. Now poultrymen, and would-be poultrymen, get busy. Get rid of those lazy old things you have and invest in a few good Leghorns. Get them from a reliable breeder; make sure that he has the goods; get your eggs from the trap nest, for the hen that lays in a trap nest tells no

certain characteristics, or valuable qualities, which are regularly transmitted by heredity. It may have been bred for eggs, or meat, or form, or special color. Now mix your breeds and what have you. You have a clash and confusion of tendencies which neutralize and destroy each other on account of their alien character. The carefully built up work of generations is in ruins and soon your chickens have "run out" and are good for nothing. What else could you expect? What can you hope for in breeding a Barred Rock upon a White Leghorn? What kind of a calf would you get from a Durham bull and a Jersey cow? What kind of a pup would a Bulldog father make with a Greyhound mother?—T.C.K.

KEEP CLOSE TO NATURE

Yes; keep close to nature. Through all the ages she has been making us what we are and when we wander from her kindly care we are sure to suffer. Breeding out of season does not bring such vigorous and healthy chicks. To feed in litter is nature's way and the one for us to follow. Nature has made it best that all things shall work for their living. The great convenience of the incubator comes at the expense of stamina and vitality in your chicks. Nothing can give this like the natural mother. It is a secret art that nature has taught her. Yes; it is best to keep the kindly arms of nature around her children.—T.C.K.

LEGHORNS DRIVE THE WOLF FROM THE DOOR

Written for The Industrious Hen:

The Leghorns, all varieties, are all good producers of eggs, but in number and size of eggs the S. C. W. Leghorns have a little the best of them all. Take, for instance, most all of our large egg farms in the East, all keep them as the producers of their eggs. Why do they keep them? Because they give the largest return on the money invested. That is not all; they lay an egg that is as large as any egg, and larger than the egg most breeds lay, that are a great deal larger in size than they are. They will lay more eggs from a given quantity of feed, because they are smaller in size and do not require as much feed to keep them. Another reason and perhaps the best one is, they are not continually setting on the nest in spring and summer by being broody.

Not only in egg production are the S. C. W. Leghorns proficient, but they are raised on nearly all the large squab broiler farms, that supply the demand of our large cities with the broilers that weigh from a pound to a pound and a half. Why do they raise the S. C. W. Leghorn? Because they mature quicker and put on a fine quality of meat that is very desirable as a broiler and they are ready for market before the other breeds have their frames fully developed to put on the meat. But after they are 15 weeks or older they will turn into frame more than birds of the larger varieties; this is more on account of their activity and vigor. The chicks are continually on the go, looking for some choice morsel that happens their way, and a good many that they dig to get, and they generally get all that is coming to them and a little more too.

A S. C. W. Leghorn pullet that is four months old is very nearly matured, and in another month or perhaps sooner (if properly reared) you may expect your reward in eggs, for the trouble (if it was any) you had in bringing her to maturity. And if properly fed they will keep right on laying right in the coldest of weather, some people will say that that is not so. It is a fact, nevertheless, and they will continue all spring and summer to give us the full quota of eggs and will even keep right on laying in the molt with only a very slight falling off in egg production.

I have had S. C. W. Leghorn pullets that laid their first egg when they were exactly four months and two days old, and I have yet to see any that did not lay their first eggs before they were six months old. While in the larger breeds if they lay their first eggs in six months you may consider yourself lucky, for the most of them do not begin to lay before they are seven and eight months old, and then they lay only for a short time in the spring, when they become broody and set around nearly all summer. Not so with our little Italians. No, sir-ree; of course there are a few Leghorns that will cluck around for a little while, but to hatch out a brood of chicks, I have yet to see the first one that will do that famous trick. I can verify any thing I say.

Let me tell you one little instance that happened a year ago in our neighborhood. My neighbors all keep from a dozen to a hundred hens over winter. I had that winter 87 pullets and 34 yearling hens, all S. C. W. Leghorns, housed in open-front houses.

The winter was cold and damp and the temperature was very changeable; the thermometer varying from below zero to 50 above in the course of a few days; a very poor winter for a healthy man to work, let alone the chickens, but in the months of December, Jan., and Feb. I averaged 92 eggs a day, and in March I averaged 96 eggs a day. How is this for the little S. C. W. Leghorn, hey? My neighbors were getting hardly any to speak of; some were getting none at all and had not received any all winter. Some of them asked me, "what do you feed? Do you warm your houses? or what in the Dickens do you do to get all those eggs?" I took them around to my coops and when they saw the open front they were astonished. They said they kept their coops as tight as they could, to keep out all the cold they could. They thought by closing all their coops up tight and keeping their chickens warm they would get plenty of eggs, but none came. I then told them that cold dry air was far superior to warm stuffy air, and that I fed nothing more than a good scratch feed and kept a dry mash before them all the time, kept their coops clean and sweet and I did no more.

The hen has many times been called the mortgage lifter. And I for one think that that title belongs to the S. C. W. Leghorn. What do you think, brother fanciers, am I not right, in my claim?

I think that if a few of our farmers, that were in the rut, would raise the White Leghorns instead of the chickens that they have now, in a short time they would not be quite

so deep in the hole. They will prove a better investment than any crop that they can raise.

There may be one or two objections to the Leghorns. They cannot be kept within bounds. They are not large enough for a market chicken. It is a fact that the Leghorns are a very flighty bird; a twelve-foot fence will hardly hold a White Leghorn pullet; that is provided you put her in a yard after she has had her freedom for three or four months. That stands to reason; you would do the same thing. An easy way to overcome this is to make conditions in their yards as nearly alike with free range as possible and keep them busy. In regard to their not being large enough for a market chicken, will say that I have had White Leghorn hens that weighed eight pounds and cockerels at five months that weighed seven pounds. And again I never had a trouble in getting rid of all my stock that I wanted to sell; on the contrary I have had dealers telephone me asking if I had any; if not when will you have some? So you see they are just as good a market chicken as many others if you will only make them marketable. On the other hand the Leghorns are a smaller breed than the Rocks, but for mine give me a well-fed small Leghorn to a large bony Rock. Again if a four or five pound chicken is not large enough for your family, why, get two; they will not cost you any more.

I may have sung my praises of the S. C. W. Leghorn a little too high for some of my fellow fanciers and breeders, but let me tell you there is a reason. I have had Rocks, Wyandottes, Brahmas and Reds, but I have yet to see any breed that can touch the S. C. W. Leghorn.

If you really doubt my word, just try a little experiment of your own on the quiet. Get a setting of Leghorn eggs from some reliable breeder and try them side by side with your favorite breed. Try it not only for one season, but for two or three and see if I am not right in my claim that the S. C. W. Leghorns are the Kings and Queens of them all.

They will thrive with almost any kind of treatment, but treat them right, they will more than thrive; they will drive the wolf from the door while a good many other breeds will bring him on.—PAUL C. BORK, Akron, Ohio.

CARE IN SUMMER

Don't neglect your poultry because the weather is warm. Higher temperature multiplies vermin and increases bad air in a poorly kept poultry house. Chickens on the range may get some food but not enough. In summer poultry houses should be cleaned out oftener than in winter. Foul gases from the droppings and insect pests on the perches must be prevented. A daily clean-up will estop. The former and coal-oil applied to the perches with a brush will put an end to the latter. This should be done at least once a week. The walls should also be gone over now and then with oil and one or two liberal coats of whitewash to keep insects from getting a start. The open front should let in plenty of air and sunshine. No better germicide exists than the direct rays of the sun.—T.C.K.

GET THE YOUNG FOLKS INTERESTED

Get the young folks interested in poultry. It will be an inspiration to them and especially to the girls on the farm. It pays to develop ideals early in life and to make them practical. Making a success with ten or twenty hens will tell powerfully on the future business career of any young man. This small business involves all the essential features of the largest business in after life. It demands study and care in planning and management. Industry in executing details is necessary. System and order are developed. The importance of meeting conditions successfully is brought out in feeding, housing, caring for their health, and maturing the fowls. Practical contact with humanity in selling and buying is learned. Economy in cost of production and saving for further investment will help on to thrift and business success. This is practical education of the highest order.—T.C.K.

PURE BRED POULTRY

There is now more pure-bred poultry in this country than ever before and the per cent of it is constantly increasing. It is increasing because it pays. The fancier has known this all the while and the farmer is learning it rapidly. It is a well-known fact of science that constant breeding in a certain line brings greater perfection. The proposition is nothing but reasonable and ought to have universal acceptance. No one who thinks can believe otherwise.—T.C.K.

Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show, Nashville, Sept. 20-25. Jno. A. Murkin, Supt.

CHICKEN CLIMATE AND SUITABLE SOIL

Milo M. Hastings, recently of the Agricultural Department of Washington, D. C., has written a new poultry book—"The Dollar Hen." We have been complimented with advance proof sheets of a portion of this work and publish the following therefrom. This work refers especially to poultry conditions in the South and will no doubt become quite popular:

Climate is a big figure in the cost of poultry production. Every day that water is frozen in winter means increased labor and decreased egg yield. Mild winters mean cheap houses, cheap labor, cheap feed (a large proportion of green food), an earlier chick season, which, together with the mild weather and green feed, mean a large proportion of the egg yield at the season when eggs are high in price.

The American poultry editor wastes a great deal of ink explaining why the Australian egg records of 175 eggs per hen, cannot be so, because in this country, the hens at the Maine station only average 125. The Maine Experiment Station lies buried in a snow drift for about five months of the year. The Australian station has a winter climate equal to that of New Orleans. The Australian records do not go below thirty eggs per day per hundred hens at any time during the year. Our New York and New England records run down anywhere from zero to ten eggs per hundred hens.

The following table will show the effect of the climate upon the distribution of the egg yield throughout the year. The records at New York are from a large number of hens of several different flocks and probably represent a normal distribution of the egg yield for that section. The Kansas and Arkansas lists are taken from the record of small flocks and are not very reliable. The fourth column gives the Australian records with the months transferred on account of being in the southern hemisphere. The last column gives the railroad shipments from a division of the N. C. & St. L. railroad in western Tennessee:

	Central New York per hen per day.	Kansas Ex. Station per hen per day.	Arkansas Ex. Station per hen per day.	Australian laying contest per hen per day.	Shipments from New Hampshire egg farm	Shipments from Western Tennessee.
January .....	.21	.25	.32	.51	26	1509
February .....	.26	.22	.30	.66	41	1520
March .....	.43	.60	.62	.67	66	2407
April .....	.56	.52	.38	.61	83	1775
May .....	.59	.57	.44	.53	81	1650
June .....	.50	.46	.42	.45	61	1131
July .....	.44	.43	.34	.43	58	878
August .....	.37	.32	.38	.41	54	422
September .....	.26	.28	.29	.29	24	100
October .....	.17	.13	.22	.31	3	541
November .....	.08	.06	.18	.31	2	703
December .....	.14	.25	.15	.40	11	1150

An equable climate the year round is the best for the chicken business. The California coast is fairly equable in temperature, but its winter rains and summer drouths are against it. The Atlantic coast south of New York is fairly good, probably the best the country affords. The most southern portions will be rather too hot in summer, which will result in a small August and September egg yield. Probably the region around Norfolk is, all considered, the best poultry climate the country affords.

SUITABLE SOIL

Soil is important in poultry farming; in fact it is very important, and many failures can be traced to soil mistakes. Rocky and uncultivable lands must not be chosen. To locate on any soil which will not utilize the droppings for the production of green food, is to introduce a loss sufficient to turn success into failure.

The ideal soil for poultry is a soil too sandy to produce ordinary farm crops successfully, and hence an inexpensive soil; but because land too sandy to be used for heavy farming is best for poultry, this does not mean that any cheap soil will do. A heavy wet clay soil worth \$150 an acre for dairying is worth nothing for poultry. Pure sand is likewise worthless and nothing can be more pitiable than to see poultry confined in yards of wind swept sand, without a spear of anything green within half a mile.

The soils that are valuable for early truck are equally valuable for poultry. Sand with a little loam, or very fine sand, if a few green crops are turned over to provide humus, are

ideal poultry soils. The Norfolk fine sand and Norfolk sandy loam of the U. S. soil survey, are types of such soil.

These soils absorb the droppings readily and are never covered with standing water. The winter snows do not stay on them. Crops will keep greener on them in winter than on clay soils three hundred miles farther south.

The disadvantage of such soils is that they lose their fertility by leaching. The same principles that will cause the droppings to disappear from the top of the ground will likewise cause them to be washed down beyond the depths of plant roots. This loss must be guarded against by not going to the extreme in selecting a light soil and may be largely overcome by schemes of running the poultry right among growing crops or by quick rotation.

Land sloping to the southward is commonly advised for the purpose of getting the same advantages as are to be had in a sandy soil. In practice the slope of the land cannot be given great prominence, although other things being equal, one should certainly not disregard this point. In heavy lands it is necessary to raise the floors and grade up around the houses. The quickly drained soil does away with this expense.

Timber on the land is a disadvantage. Poultry farming in the woods has not been made a success. It is the same proposition of the droppings going to waste. I know a man who bought a timbered track because it was cheap and who scraped up the droppings to sell by the barrel to his neighbor, who used them to fertilize his cabbage patch and in turn sold the poultryman cabbages to feed his hens, at 5 cents a head. Of course, this man failed, as does practically every man who attempts to scrape dropping boards and carry poultry manure around in baskets, instead of using it where it falls.

There is little to be said in favor of uncleared land for the poultry business, but there is something that can be said in favor of the poultry business for uncleared land. A man who buys a timbered land for trucking can get no income whatever the first year but the poultryman can begin his operations in the woods, clearing the land while he is raising a crop of chickens on it. The coops may be placed in the cleared streak and most of the droppings utilized. In fact, the plan of a streak of timber alongside the houses is not bad for a permanent arrangement—the birds certainly enjoy the shade. But the shade of growing crops is the most profitable kind for poultry.

THREE TO ONE IN FAVOR OF POULTRY

It is conceded to be a fact, that the most money is realized from a crop when it is fed to stock and converted into money in the shape of cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., while the manure is returned to the land. It is claimed that the quickest returns and best profits are realized from hogs. This may be true of hogs as compared to other stock. Far more profitable than these and much quicker are the returns from poultry. To make a pound of pork takes five bushels of corn; this pound is worth say, six cents. We figure that a bushel of corn will feed a hen, on a farm, one year, and that in that time she will lay ten dozen eggs. Or to make a pound of eggs takes three and three quarters of a pound of corn, the pound being worth twelve cents. So that when we feed a hen our corn we get twice the money value in eggs for less than four-fifths of feed, a return of nearly three to one as against feeding it to hogs. Yet even intelligent farmers say there is no money in raising poultry.—T.C.K.

POULTRY NOTES OF INTEREST

Madison county, Tennessee, has a flourishing poultry association. It has recently changed its meetings from quarterly to monthly.

The Asheville, N. C. poultry and pet stock association will hold its annual show in December. It is expected that 1,500 birds will be exhibited.

The fanciers of Denton county, Texas, have organized and propose to have a poultry show in November. The retail merchants are co-operating.

Augusta, Ga., has a live poultry association. They have had several meetings lately with a view to arranging for a big show at the end of the year.

An incubator in Richmond, Va., recently caught fire. It was extinguished but one hundred chicks that had been hatched a few days before were burned.

Reports from Florence, Alabama, show a large increase in poultry trade at that point. The result is more money in circulation and higher poultry prices for both farmers and shippers.

The Missouri legislature appropriated \$10,000 for poultry and elected a Board of Directors to use it. New York, Illinois, Ohio and a few other states have done something for poultry and the interest waxes warmer.

POULTRY ON THE FARM


 WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN
BY AN OLD FARMER

FARM NOTES

Health holds the first place in poultry production. If you can't keep your fowls well it is not worth while to keep them at all.

All diseases should be prevented rather than cured. Medicine is a very slender support for the poultryman to depend upon. It rarely cures.

Eggs may be depended upon to become fertile in from four to six days after mating. The effect of mating will continue for several months.

Gapes is caused by a small worm in the wind-pipe. Keep your chicks on dry ground where they can get no red worms and they will not have gapes.

On the farm roosters may run with the hens at all times but it is not necessary for eggs. Of course they must always be present for breeding purposes.

Where there is wet grass the mother hen should be kept in a coop till her chicks are three or four weeks old. Nothing kills young chicks so fast as drabbling in wet grass.

CHICKLETS

Don't feed much corn in hot weather. It makes too much heat and fat. Yet wet feed is not now in favor. The chicks natural feed is dry.

Don't put too many chicks in the brooder for in spite of ventilation some are apt to smother. The rest will probably be stunted and never do well.

It is a good sign to see chicks eating from their owner's hands without fear and climbing upon his arms and shoulders. It shows that they are well managed.

Enclose a lot of from four to six square rods as a feeding place for the chicks instead of the old style "A"-shaped coop. It may be made of poultry wire or pickets.

Give the little chicks a roosting pole as soon as they are able to use it. Put it near the ground so they may easily get up and down. Give them a little help until they learn to get up by themselves.

WHAT GRANDMA SAYS

Don't fail to raise a flock of turkeys. They will rid the farm of all kinds of insects and do but little damage to crops.

Don't try to keep poultry in cramped quarters. Get out where land is cheap and varied in character and the range extensive.

Chickens need shelter but turkeys do best in the open air. To be healthy they should roost on high trees especially in our mild Southern climate.

The domestic turkey is but a short remove from the wild species and must have plenty of free range. To succeed it must nest and raise its young in nature's way.

I think peacocks are very ornamental about a farm, especially when there are tall trees around the home in which these birds can perch and screech during the night.

Don't buy a cheap incubator. A good one gives trouble enough. Until you get a pretty good start, I would advise that you let "Old Speck" do most of your hatching.

Chickens are found to thrive the world over wherever man finds a home and in no place do they thrive better than in our own sunny Southland. East Tennessee seems like their natural home.

Look out for prowling dogs. If they devour eggs and break up your nests shoot them on the spot. This spring a neighbor of mine put a hole through a thieving dog with a shotgun and I said "amen."

BUYING DAY-OLD CHICKS

The latest development in poultry trade is selling day-old chicks. They are generally sent by express and go to all parts of the country. The fact that chicks just hatched will not need food for from one to three days is the main point in favor of this business. They do not have to be fed enroute. The buyer is also more certain of his money's worth than when buying eggs. He is likewise rid of the expense and worry of hatching.—T.C.K.

POULTRY PICKINGS

A good hen is always busy, alert, and active. She goes singing about her work and lays eggs "to beat the band."

Every farmer may pay his grocery bill with eggs if he will. It is easy to keep 50 hens and with proper care they ought to net from \$50 to \$90.

Give the boy \$10 to buy a flock of laying hens. With it have him open a bank account and he may learn business habits that will make him a rich man.

Build your poultry house in the early fall when the weather is dry and the brooding rush is over. It will then dry out and season properly before being occupied.

Keep the roosting houses clean. White wash the walls and spray the perches with kerosine emulsion. Provide the scratching sheds with fresh straw frequently and keep plenty of fresh water and grit in reach.

In cleaning up your eggs leave the natural bloom on them as much as possible. Place then in cartons of one dozen each and sell them while fresh.

Why not constantly select the best birds for breeding purposes and build up a strain of your own? It will pay you and may give you something of which you will be proud.

Ducks are hardy and easily raised. Being water fowls, wet grass and drabbling does not hurt them. They can be easily raised with very little or no swimming water.

WISE WORDS BY UNCLE BEN

If you want eggs, buy birds from an egg-laying strain, even at considerably more cost. It will pay you to do so during the first year.

Always make your advertisements tell the truth. It does not pay to deceive in any way. Tell a pointed story and give the facts.

Ducks have no true crop. Hence their food passes directly to the gizzard and must be soft. Grain is hard and large quantities are not good for them.

Please your customers always. Give them exactly what they want. If their desire is for white eggs, let them have them. If they prefer brown-shells furnish those.

You can't be a successful poultryman and a reformer at the same time. Success comes by meeting demands. Reforming people's taste is a horse of another color.

Yet, breeds can not do everything. Your flock must have care and attention. Neglect your hens for even a few days and you will see the result in a decrease of eggs.

Don't push advice upon other people even when backed by dearly-bought experience. They have to pay the penalty themselves before they will listen to the warnings of truth.

Never feed musty grain, moldy bread, or decayed vegetables. Your water supply must be absolutely fresh and clean. Dirty vessels and unwholesome food are a constant menace to health.

A WISE POLICY

The great factor in the building up of a community is a progressive railroad. It is with great pleasure that we note the good work now being carried on by Mr. L. P. Bellah, Industrial Agent of the N. C. & St. L. R. R. He has recognized the value and the immense possibilities of the poultry industry in Tennessee and Georgia. He has gone to work to awake the farmers to these possibilities. To this end he has been holding meetings with and organizing the farmers along the line of his road. The road will furnish every facility to get the product to market cheaply. His idea is to furnish easy, cheap transportation to get the product to market, find the best market for the farmer and have them on their side cooperate by raising better stock and using improved methods. The idea is for the farmers to sell direct to the wholesale dealers, thereby getting all the profit that would otherwise go to the middlemen. The road will get its profit from an increase in business, growing out of the building of a great industry. This is a farsighted policy for the road to pursue, and the benefits to the farmers of the States will be immense. It is a policy which the other railroads could follow to advantage.—T.L.B.

TURKEY TALK

MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, Editor
All inquiries cheerfully answered

Turkeys on Range—Cure for Roup

Written for the Industrious Hen.

Many of our early hatched turks are now out all day from their early breakfast until about 5 o'clock supper when they are expecting something before their night's rest from their many miles travel. This season has been a very unfavorable one with us, especially those who haven't a woodland or well pastured grass lot for their turkeys to range on, as it has been so rainy, confinement was inevitable, but when young turkeys are confined in coops for shelter their coops should be moved from over the foul ground at least twice a day—or put in some large, dry, well-ventilated house and fed some green food until they can range for this natural food so necessary for healthful poults. During confinement one must be careful to not over-feed; they cry for something and many times we feed the wrong thing, and crowd their digestive organs, and many times think it's confinement, when it is from wrong feeding, or feeding on the wrong food. The coops for shelter should be thoroughly ventilated, as the excretions are very offensive and when they breathe this foul air, it causes disordered liver, the greatest working organ in the body of fowl or animal, and I may say man, and when the liver ceases to perform its part in the machinery, all other wheels clog. Roup is caused many times from impure air from coops; sore-head, from microbes arising from close quarters, and stale air. It is best to turn young turks out even between showers, to range, after they are a month or six weeks old. We should at all times be on the watch for lice, especially during wet weather, because they can not dust themselves and shuffle them off as in dry weather, hence we must be more careful to rid them, or death will be the result. I have been troubled considerably with gapes this season, but use my same remedy for turkeys that I do for chickens. Take about three or four long hairs from a horse's mane or tail, with my thumb nail crease them in the center, dip them in turpentine, insert them down the windpipe as far as I can push them, give the hairs several twists and pull them out gently, to prevent jerking the worms off. I remove the worms from the hairs and insert the second or possibly third time to be sure all of the worms are out, after which I place the chick or turk in a warm basket until it recovers from the fatigue, then feed well and this particular one will not be troubled any more. I have removed as many as ten and twelve worms from one turkey this season and they get over it entirely. Turkeys do not gape like chickens, they snuffle, even when they are almost ready to die, and one has to watch closely to discover which are the diseased ones. The turpentine seems to kill the germ in the throat, and many times the operation with the horse hairs loosens them from lining of wind pipe and the turk throws them out, after we think they are all out. Sometimes the patient loses his breath and I blow in the mouth and press on their lungs which forces the lungs into operation, and opens up an air space in the wind-

pipe until the hairs can be run down in and twisted to get the worms that has lumped together and choking the turkey. I have had yearling turkeys to have this trouble, and die; but I had not lost but one or two until I investigated, by opening throat and windpipe, there finding the same character of worm that we find in young ones; with these I use a small machine oil can with some kind of oil, and a few drops of turpentine in it. I open the turkey's mouth and drop eight or ten drops in the windpipe; this kills the worms and they will throw them out by sneezing. My experience for seventeen years has been varied, with misfortunes and pleasures in the line of poultry, but it is a great pleasure to me to let others profit by my experience.

Sincerely submitted to the readers of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN by MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, Mulberry, Tenn.

Appeal to the M. B. Turkey Club

Written for the Industrious Hen.

If we believe the A. P. A. has accomplished good for our interest—can any one doubt it?—let's unite and join them before their next meeting in August 1909 at Niagara Falls. Have a representative and help to turn the wheels of progress they are endeavoring to advance. Let every member of the club who reads this send a message to the secretary of the club, W. J. Landess, Fayetteville, Tenn, R. 5, expressing their wish to join and willingness to pay their part of the fee which will be quite small for each one. All Tennessee M. B. turkey breeders who wish to join the club can send their names and fifty cents to Mrs. W. G. Stewart, Gallatin, Tenn. In union there is strength, and if we will only pull together our organization will be the pride of the State, while it will be both pleasant and profitable for ourselves. One who desires the success of the A. P. A. and the M. B. Turkey Club of Tennessee.—Mrs. W. J. LANDESS.

Lice Will Kill Turkeys

Five cents worth of Fish Berries, crushed placed in a pint of whiskey and rubbed on turkeys with lice will kill the lice. Apply every two weeks after getting rid of them. Lice kills more young turkeys than any thing else.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS + WINNERS AT LEADING SHOWS + LEN CRESSWELL, FAIRLAND, IND.

CHICKENS Any Age at Half Price

DeGraff Strain R. C. and S. C. R. I. Reds, Columbian Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks
Breeding stock \$1 to \$3 each; chicks 10c up.
EGGS only \$1.25 per 15, \$2.25 per 30, \$5.00 per 100. Order direct from ad. Prompt shipment.

J. C. CATE, R. 1, Martin, Tenn.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Mammoth White Pekin Ducks

STOCK AND EGGS IN SEASON

Address

Mrs. W. J. LANDESS

R. No. 5, FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

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QUALITY

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WHITE WYANDOTTES AND S. C. LEGHORNS

Bred to Lay

Principal Winners wherever shown for past 3 years. Write for catalog, mating list, etc.

FOUNT H. RION

Eastland

Nashville, - Tennessee

White Holland Turkeys

WRITE FOR PRICES

EGGS and STOCK in SEASON

A. S. BELL,

ROUTE 13.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

Eggs & Stock in Season

EGGS 40c EACH

MRS. W. R. BRAKEBILL, R. 3, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

FOR SALE!

Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs



What every one wants is size and plumage combined. I have it in my flock this 1909 season, with "Southern Prince," line bred, weight 50 pounds, score 97½, his sire, Goliath, weight 48 pounds, score 97½, with Jumbo Jim, grand sire, by hen, weight 47 pounds, second prize winner at St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. Southern Prince heads Pen 1, mated to 8 fine, large females that will score at least 95 points. Pen No. 2 consists of 8 fine pullets mated to a 35 pound ckr, score 96½, 1st prize winner at Lebanon, Tenn. "Like will produce like," and this is what my customers will get in these eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed as represented. Correspondence solicited. B. P. R. chicken eggs from best prize winning strain, \$1.50 per 15.

BOONEVILLE POULTRY YARDS, MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, R. 1, Mulberry, Tenn.

PIGEONS AND BANTAMS

E. E. PRYOR

Inbreeding and Crossing

Extreme watchfulness must be exercised to prevent inbreeding; i. e. nest mates must not be breeding mates. In order to have large, healthy, vigorous birds for breeding stock the parent birds should not be related. Pigeons almost invariably lay two eggs and hatch two young. They are nest mates. When old enough to seek a breeding mate, each of these nest mates must take a partner from the hatch of some other pair. They will usually do this if there be a number together unmated. It seems that nature has provided a natural instinct in the pigeon of propagating its race, but everlasting watching for bird mistakes is necessary as well as watching for human mistakes. If nest mates mate up for breeding, their progeny will be weak and their offspring weaker and the last the weakest of all.

Do not buy and cross-breed stock birds if possible to avoid it. They may be all right for squabs but the buyer should know what he is getting. If it is desired to increase the flock get straight Homers, Carneau's or the kind you desire from a reliable breeder (and there are many), but if impossible to procure those you want as to breed, do not lower the quality desired, but take another breed and make the cross. However this will take away the pure quality of your flock, but the squabs ought to be all right. For instance take selected Dragoons of pure blood and mate with young Straight Homers, whose records have been kept. The offspring of these may be mated with full-blooded Homers. Birds of half-blood should not be mated with birds of half-blood but with full-blooded mates. In making a cross care must be exercised to have carefully selected Dragoons and Homers of known squab producing abilities. Watch the squabs of a new cross and if not prolific and profitable it might be well to mate each bird to a new mate, but if so done it must be by the compulsory method, of which we are not very fond, and the new mated birds kept separate from old partners, as the old love-match is liable to rekindle and away goes the experiment, for such it is always. We have one pair of Red Carneau's, among many that are always working. They lay two eggs and always hatch one bird, never two. The mating is worth it, because the one bird grows to an exceeding size and is the most beautiful solid red. This mating I would not disturb for anything, and the parents are not for sale, and their one bird is more valuable than the offspring of many that produce two every time without the fine qualities of the breed. Such breeders are invaluable where breed-characteristics are wanted. Be not too hasty in condemning a pair until their labors are viewed from all points, and unless you know you can improve on it do not disturb, but never allow inbreeding or crossing. The former never. The latter to be done skillfully and with an object in view.—E. E. PRYOR.

Lice and Mites

This is the season when lice and mites multiply the fastest and do their most deadly work. The Bantam suffers the most because of not so much vitality and force to fight these blood suckers.

They are not able to withstand the attacks. Use lice powder freely. Many of our fowls spend the day in agony and the night in restless sleep, if at all, trying to live, and yet the thirty minutes weekly spent in dusting the birds would save feed and worry. Air-slacked lime, in and about the roost, coal oil rubbed in the feathers, and crude carbolic acid sprayed or sprinkled will destroy lice and mite life. I assert that 75 per cent of the young chickens, little fellows, that die, come to their grave by reason of lice and mites. If this is too strong, examine your hens and if you fail to find either lice or mites on them your chicks are not dying very rapidly. If they are dying, go right after the cause of your trouble and see mortality spring into life as these dreadful foes turn their faces heavenward. The mites, especially, hide in roosts, cracks and crevices during the day and wander forth while you sleep, on their mission of destruction. So that at noon you declare there is not a louse or mite to be found; at midnight you would declare there are a million, and there may be.—E. E. PRYOR.

Breeding for Egg Production

It is a common saying of the wise, that, despite the magnificent performance of the American hen, in aggregate, every individual "eats her head off." To increase the earnings of chickens there are three lines of poultry keeping which may be followed. One is the production of standard bred chickens, which, for those who understand the breeding of high-scoring specimens, is both fascinating and profitable. A second line of poultry work is the production of varieties that shall excel in quality, rapid growth and profitable fattening. The third line of poultry work is breeding for increased egg production. This should be the most important of the three, for the value of eggs sold is about twice that of the chickens marketed. Breeding for egg production is tedious work, but the grain derived for producing better-laying strains well pays for the efforts spent.

Licensed A. P. A. Poultry Judges

Name and address will be printed under this head one year for \$2.
F. J. Schocke, R. 5 Salem, Ind.
J. C. Clipp, Saltillo, Ind.
S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio.
T. L. Bayne, Knoxville, Tenn.
S. B. Johnston, Fairland, Ind.

Mated pair kissing. — From eggs to squabs in 4 weeks. Write to-day for **FREE Squab Book**, How to make money breeding Squabs. **PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO.**, 348 Howard St., Melrose, Mass.



ALUMINUM PIGEON BANDS

20c per doz. \$1.00 per 100, 6 samples 10c. H. E. Bair, 540 Twilight Yards, Hanover, Pa.

PIGEONS

High Class mated, pure straight Homers, colored and clear white. Extra large, fine birds. Red Carneau's, equal of any and better than many. All mated, banded, working and under 2 yrs old. Large or small quantities.

E. E. PRYOR, Martinsville, Ind.

S. C. Black Minorcas

Stock for Sale. Circular Free.

Fred E. Carter, Knoxville, Tenn.

State Vice-Pres. A. B. Minorca Club



Paralysis

Locomotor Ataxia Conquered at last by Chase's Special Blood and Nerve, Kidney and Liver Tablets which force new life and strength into the paralyzed parts. A month's trial will convince you. Write for full particulars.—P. 3.
Dr. Chase, 224 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

\$50 Machine for \$16

FREIGHT PREPAID to your Station

Don't pay a high price for a sewing machine when you can get the famous **INDUSTRIOUS HEN** machine for \$16, delivered at your door, and guaranteed for ten years. It has



been on the market for 30 years under another name. Is high arm, ball bearing, noiseless, easy running, stand hand, somely embossed, hand polished case, etc. Is modern in every feature, and the best that can be made. Will be sent freight prepaid, with a year's subscription

to **THE HEN**, for \$16, cash with order. Send for a few choice testimonials.

INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., Knoxville, Tenn.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES

MY PRIZE WINNERS FOR SALE, ALSO EGGS
WRITE FOR PRICES

W. H. LORD,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

REDS that are RED

SINGLE COMB EXCLUSIVELY

Eggs are now half price for the rest of the summer—\$1.00 per setting; \$5.00 per 100. Special prize pen \$2.50 per setting.

35 regular and special prizes at last two state poultry shows.

100 young hens for sale at \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.

Also several hundred choice pullets and cockerels at reasonable prices.

Write for free descriptive circular.

LAKEMONT POULTRY FARM

Ward & Lane, Proprs.

Box 57,

Winter Park, Fla.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT

ROBERT G. FIELDS

Your Library

I take it for granted that every Club member has a poultry library. This is a very necessary adjunct to your business. What I intend to discuss in this article is the contents of an up-to-date library of poultry literature.

First and foremost is the American Standard of Perfection, upon which is based more or less all the poultry literature of the present day. This book can be procured from the publishers of any poultry journal for \$1.50, including as a general rule, one year's subscription to the journal from which it is ordered. This book is absolutely essential to everyone who hopes to make a success with thorough-bred poultry. It contains the standard of excellence of each individual breed, all color and shape requirements, a glossary of terms, etc. It is the recognized authority of American poultrydom.

Almost every breed has one or more books written on it. Get a copy of the book or books handling your breed. Among these are books on Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Bantams, etc.

If you use incubators, get a book treating of the manipulation of incubators and brooders and rearing of chicks by artificial methods. There are many of these, nearly all of which are reliable works. Feeding for eggs, raising broilers and roasters, poultry buildings, pigeons, turkeys, water fowl, squab breeding, all have books written on them. These are very helpful, especially to the boy who has had only a few years experience.

Another book which your library should include is a scrap book. It would be a heavy task to rummage through a big stack of magazines every time one wanted to find some good article which he remembers reading a year or so ago. The scrap book keeps all these odds and ends together. When you find a good item in reading over your papers, clip it out and put in the back of the scrap book, then when a number have accumulated, paste them in.

Notes

Button, button, have you ordered your button? 25 cents each to Club members.

Don't neglect the Club during vacation; that is a good time to boost it among your friends.

Those magazines went like hot cakes, but the secretary still has a few left which he will mail to the members at 2 cents per copy.

Nominations of candidates for Club Offices have begun coming in, so get busy and put your candidate into the race at the beginning.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Some beautiful stock, maturing under most painstaking care, for the fall trade. From prize winning birds.

MRS. J. J. HOLMES
MINDEN, LA.

The Poet and Painter Series

Twenty-four magnificent high-grade Art Post Cards, in two sets of twelve each, gold panels with quotations of the world's greatest poets in gold text, with a magnificent reproduction in colors of the famous paintings of the world, in landscapes and marine views by Landseer, Rosa Bonheur, and other world-renowned artists. The card is finished in a German celluloid glaze, and artistically round-cornered. It is the highest class card ever published in the United States. No money is being spared to make it truly an artistic gem of its kind. A set of cards of the greatest poets and the greatest painters combined, for a collection or for educational purposes, cannot be compared to anything ever introduced in the post card line. One complete set of these wonderfully beautiful, rare and expensive post cards, sent post paid free for a year's subscription to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN at 50c. If your subscription has expired this is your chance to renew.

Buff Cochins Bantams, White Wyandottes, Single Comb Brown Leghorns.

For balance of season eggs from all my prize matings \$2.00 per 15. Stock in season. Get my prices and show record. I can please you.

PITTSFORD POULTRY FARM
MORTIMER E. BACON, PITTSFORD, N. Y.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

Pens Mated
January 1st

WORLD'S BEST

Pen No. 1-\$3.00 per 15. Pen No. 2-\$2.00 per 15.
Pen No. 3-\$1.50 per 15.

Prices one-half balance of season. Send for
Catalogue and Photographs.

OAK HILL POULTRY YARDS
F. R. NOBLE, Prop., Nashville, Tenn.

GABHART'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

The recognized champions of Kentucky. The great prize winning and laying strain. My breeding yards for sale consisting of 50 Hens and Pullets. Write your wants to

W. E. GABHART,

Box M,

BOHON, KY.

YOU WANT THE BEST REDS
TRY LANSDEN'S REDS

Bred on scientific principles. Years of experience in the business. We mate them to re-produce and they do it. Our mating list "LANSDEN'S LITTLE RED BOOK" gives our record as a breeder and exhibitor, sent for the asking.

H. B. LANSDEN, RED SPECIALIST, MANCHESTER, TENN.

EGGS FROM FOGG'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

WILL HATCH YOU WINNERS
AND HEAVY LAYERS

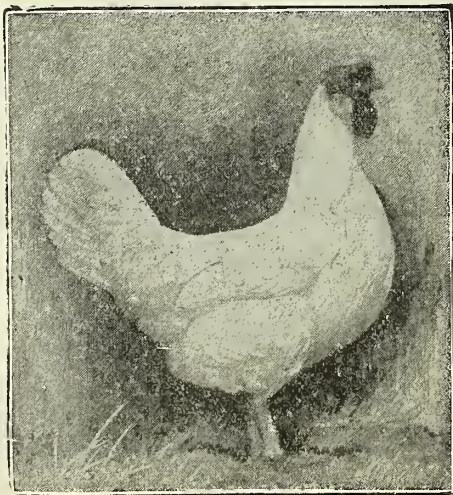
One breeder hatched pullets from eggs bought of me last season that won first, second and fourth, at Nashville, Tenn. Plenty more have done just as well.

If you want the BEST for your money in eggs for hatching get my SPECIAL MATING LIST.

I pack eggs so they don't break. Send for my SPECIAL MATING LIST to-day. My Catalog is free, too; get them both.

N. V. FOGG

Box A, Mt. Sterling, Ky.



THE DOG

A Few Kennel Dont's

Don't feed pups grease.
 Don't tease a dog or pup.
 Don't feed dogs much sweets.
 Don't bred them but once a year.
 Don't kick your dog, kick yourself.
 Don't forget fresh water on hot nights.
 Don't be lazy and let the fleas eat your dog.
 Don't think she is a machine to breed from.
 Don't wash too often, but rub and brush.
 Don't handle a sick dog without gloves.
 Don't feed pups with mother, she may snap them.
 Don't think your dog is "mad" every time he is sick.
 Don't wash brood matrons until a month after being bred.
 Don't give dogs small bones to swallow, but large bones to gnaw.
 Don't forget to give the pups, when three weeks old, worm medicine.
 Don't let children nurse the pups—good for the kids but bad for the pups.
 Don't forget there is money in thorough-bred dogs and poultry, but there is work to do.
 Don't neglect to give worm medicine to your brood matrons just before breeding time.
 Don't let your dog run loose alone, be as careful with their associates as you are with your own.
 Don't neglect the kennels but have a clean up every few weeks; have the dog's bed changed and floors wiped up—hot water.
 Don't rely on some one else to care for and feed your dog.—Exchange.

"The Hen gets RESULTS for me. I do not usually deal out taffy, but get my money's worth from The Hen."—C. T. Fallin, Greenville, S. C.

COLLIE DOGS

Puppies from registered stock \$5 to \$10 according to age and markings. No better blood on earth. Write us your wants. J. J. KOGER & SONS, Rogersville, Tenn.

WANTED

Everybody who wants the best Egg Producers and Blue Ribbon Winners in S. C. White Leghorns to write me. I have hundreds of the very finest for sale at right prices.

A. J. LAWSON, Proprietor, WHITE HILL POULTRY FARM
 Route 4, Box 2, CLEVELAND, TENN.

State Vice-Pres. Nat'l S. C. W. Leghorn Club.

AT STUD, FEE \$10. C.K.C. 92455.
Imp. SCOTTISH ALTON MONTY

Son of Imp. Champion Alton Monty, and from a direct line of winners on both sides. Large rich golden sable, full white markings and a sure getter of well marked pups. A perfect Collie type, quick and intelligent.

AT STUD, FEE \$10. A.K.C. 122006.
SHADRACK

Son of Alstead Bruce, and a fine specimen of the Champion Wishaw Clinker stock. Beautifully marked sable and white Collie, heavy coat, elegant head and ears, and a sure sire of well marked pups.

Young puppies from best bred bitches. Pedigree with every pup and satisfaction guaranteed.

KNOX COLLIE KENNELS
 617 Gay St. Knoxville, Tenn.

AIREDALES. AIREDALES

Registered and pedigreed and farm raised. Stock from the famous Clonmel Monarch breed. Splendid pets, good watch dogs, hunters, trailers, swimmers, retrievers, wild animal fighters, mousers, Ratters, vermin, police and pit dogs. Write whether you buy or not, to,
 DR. L. C. TONEY, HUMBOLDT, ARIZ.

IF YOU HAVE A DOG YOU SHOULD READ FIELD AND FANCY

THE ONLY WEEKLY IN AMERICA DEVOTED
 ENTIRELY TO DOGS.

Send for free sample copy, and special trial subscription to readers of The Industrious Hen.

FIELD AND FANCY PUB. CO.
 14-16 Church St., New York City.

Dogs Have Worms! Dogs Have Distemper! Dogs Get Out of Condition!

If you have a good dog, keep him in condition and free from worms and distemper by the use of the C. S. R. Remedies. They are the best on the market today. 50 cents Boxes. Postpaid.

C. S. R. CO., 76 Woodlawn Ave., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

AT STUD Chief Wonder A. K. C.

86883. Fee \$15.00. A cobby built, big boned son of Ch. Woodcote Wonder, most famous bull terrier of his day. A few choice puppies sired by Chief ex Pharmacy Queen; she by Fire Chief.

NAVAJO TERRIER KENNELS,
 1923 W. 35th Ave., DENVER, COLO.

AIREDALE TERRIERS FOR SALE

Litter whelped Jan. 22nd, 1909. Sire, the sensational champion Briar's Masterpiece. Considered by critical judges the best American bred Airedale to date. Dam, the grand imported bitch, Pretty Florrie. Prices \$20.00 and up; also others of good breeding.

TANGLEWOLD KENNELS, PRINCETON, N. J.

FRANK'S S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

STOCK FOR SALE—EGGS FOR SALE

JAMES M. FRANK

MONTROSE AVE.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Price Reduced to \$1.50 Per 15

I have decided to reduce the price from \$2.00 to \$1.50 per 15 eggs for BALANCE OF THIS SEASON. Now is the time to get eggs from "Quality" Barred Rocks at very low prices. Order from this ad. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write your wants.

CLARENCE YOUNG,

SWEETWATER, TENN.



CHICK-A-DEE FARM

BRED TO LAY

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

J. A. DINWIDDIE, ROUTE 3, NEW MARKET, TENN.

McINNES' BUFF ROCKS

Charleston, S. C., Dec., 1908.—Our Winnings were First Pen. Special Ribbon for best shape male. Missing best display by two points only.

Greenville, S. C., Jan. 1909.—Annual Buff Rock Club Show. Won American Championship Cup for Best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, also both State Cups. Defeating MADISON SQUARE GARDEN WINNERS.

Rock Hill, S. C., Jan. 1909.—Same week as Greenville Show. Eleven birds shown, won first Cockerel, first, second, third and fourth Hen, first and second Pullet, first Pen and best display.

Their record stands alone and unequalled. Eggs from the Grand Champion Cup Winners \$5.00 for 15. From second yard \$2.00 for 15.

Eggs half Price for rest of season. Homer Pigeons, 75 cents a pair. Golden Honey Queens.

G. F. and B. K. McInnes, Charleston, S. C.



2000 Early Hen
 Hatched Reds.
 1000 Yearlings for
 Sale at Hard Time
 Prices.

De Graff's Book on
 Reds is the Finest
 Poultry Book Ever
 Published.

CIRCULAR FREE.

De GRAFF POULTRY FARM, Amsterdam, N. Y.

S.C.R.I. RED CHICKS

75c EACH

Weight not Less than 1 Pound

JOHN W. BROWN, Thorn Grove, Tenn.

WANTED!

FREE PLANS for making the Thomas Convertible Brooder will be sent to all readers of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN who will enclose 10 cents to help pay postage, printing, etc. This offer is good for 30 days only. Here is your chance to make the most practical Brooder on earth. Send to-day to H. J. THOMAS BROODER CO.
 26 Bedford Ct., Detroit, Mich.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Best Shape and Color.

Eggs \$5.00 for 15.

S. C. ALEXANDER,
 ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HONEY BEE

T. C. KARNs

Southern Bee Culture and HEN one year 75c.
Gleanings in Bee Culture and THE HEN
one year \$1.00

Spring Cleaning

As soon as warm weather has come it is best to go through the hives and clean up everything as a good house-keeper does with her home. There may be a few moth worms to take out and some combs to straighten up. Dead bees sometimes accumulate, especially if the colony is too weak to carry them out.

It is also a good plan to take out the old bottom boards and put in fresh ones. The old-fashioned box boards often collect a lot of trash underneath and I have had bees to go through a crack in the floor and build comb below. The brood frames also need scraping to get rid of abnormal comb, and the dirty old brood chamber may very properly be exchanged for one that is fresh and clean. This can be done in a few moments by lifting over the bees, clustered on their frames, from one hive to the other. After you have everything nicely cleaned up, your bees will feel better and be more inclined to go to work with a hearty good will.

Feeding Bees

Some of the best authorities tell us to feed our bees as little as possible. It is not a natural thing to do and may make them indolent. Yet it is sometimes necessary to feed a colony to keep it from perishing.

This spring I hoped to get along without feeding my bees, as I thought most of them went into winter quarters with a reasonable supply of stores. Yet the winter was mild and the bees came out frequently, as the hives stood on their summer stands. This occasioned the consumption of extra food and reduced their stores more than I suspected.

When the fruit bloom came on, I thought we were surely safe, but apple blooms proved very scarce and in fact blooms of no kind were numerous. There were also several cold, wet days which kept the bees from working and before I knew it several colonies were piling out dead bees in profusion.

I at once opened the hives and to my surprise found little or no honey. Immediately the feeders were put on to save the lives of my little people. In a day they were fresh and bright again and carrying in stores from the field. I fed them from three to five nights according to necessity and the capacity of the individual feeder. This was a case in which feeding was absolutely necessary.

Various Feeders

Feeders of various patterns have been invented for conveying food to the bees. I used four different kinds this spring and have several more on hand. Some feeders are much better than others and the bee-keeper should try to find out what is the best before making his selection. Not knowing, I had to find out by experience.

Early this season I used a shallow

pan to slip under the brood frames through the front opening to the hive. I used this to feed refuse comb honey. Its fault is that it is unhandy and stirs up the bees. I used the Alexander feeder at the rear of the hive, which is pulled back over it. It projects at the side far enough to allow sirup to be poured in, the opening being covered with a block.

This last is one of the best feeders. Its location does not tempt robber bees, especially if the outer part is covered with a cloth. The only possible objection I can see to it is that it might contain more feed. The Miller contains enough but is located on top of the hive. This is not a bad feature but I prefer the location of the Alexander.

The Pepper Box is a small feeder that is set over a hole in a honey board and covered over with an empty super. It is too small but better than none. The Doolittle is planned to go in with the brood frames and this makes it difficult to handle and unpleasant. The Boardman consists of a box into which a specially capped Mason fruit jar is inverted. The amount of food in it can be seen at any time but it invites robbers.

Opening the Hives

After your hives have been well cleaned up in the spring you don't want to be opening them too much. It may be necessary once in a while to see how the queen is progressing with her brood, or to find out whether food is needed, but too much disturbance breeds confusion and interrupts the bees in their work.

During the cool spring weather it is also better to break the sealed covers as little as possible. A cold draught may injure the brood, for the bees need all the heat they can get in caring properly for the young brood. The brood chamber should also be protected from



**THE OLD RELIABLE
LAMBERT'S
DEATH TO LICE**

increases Poultry Profits and is practically indispensable to those who raise, sell or exhibit Poultry. Is the quickest and safest Lice Killer on the market and guaranteed not to injure eggs or chickens. Pocketbook Pointers on "Modern Poultry Methods" sent for 2c stamp. Write to-day.

O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.,
647 Monon Bldg., Chicago.

—FOR—
WHITE ROCKS OF QUALITY
—TRY—
PAUL E. TROUCHE
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Eggs \$5, \$8 and \$10 per Setting.

WE WILL PAY \$1.00 IN CASH

FOR ANY CASE OF

**GAPES in little chicks
CHOLERA, CHICKEN POX
SORE HEAD, ROUP
CANKER, or SCALY LEG**

that we can't cure with

SMITH'S POULTRY REMEDIES

We raise thousands of pure bred birds every season and never lose one from disease. For full information and prices address

SMITH BROTHERS, Haley, Tenn.

cold until late in the spring. I have miniature houses built roughly, which are kept sitting over the hives all winter and till late in the spring. These keep off rain and snow and cold winds.

PRICE REDUCED !

Harp's S. C. Buff Orpingtons and Buff Cochin Bantams

Eggs from all matings now \$1.50 per setting. Former price \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting. Breeding Stock at comparatively low prices after June 15th, to make room for young stock.

ROGER V. HARP, Short Street, Lexington, Ky.

BOYD'S QUALITY S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

WINNERS AND HEAVY LAYERS

Eggs reduced to \$2.00 per 15 the remainder of the season from all pens. The best of breeders for sale after June 1st. Order from this ad or write for mating list.

DR. H. T. BOYD, SWEETWATER, TENN.

Eggs! Eggs! Eggs!

**Buy Your Eggs for Hatching from the World's
Largest Poultry Farm**

Choice matings of Buff, White and Partridge Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns.

We want to close out our entire stock of Pekin Ducks. Write for prices.

Hartman Stock Farm Poultry Yards

H. B. HARK, Manager

Station C.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Show Leagues and Circuits

Pennsylvania is again to the front!

And she has a scheme up her sleeve that looks perfectly feasible to us. Every fancier knows that it is getting to be a fine bit of figuring to lay out a circuit of shows during these days when shows are some and so close to each other.

There is one state in the Union that holds something like fifty shows every winter and the dates sorely conflict in any number of instances. At Harrisburg, during March, the fanciers who represented eighteen Pennsylvania poultry associations, met in a twelve hour session and arranged a circuit of shows which will all be cooped with standard single cooping. The dates will be fitted to the associations in this league so they will come at the best time for each. This will be of value to judges as well as exhibitors.

It takes a rich association to own its own coops these times and here is a scheme that certainly kills more than one bird with a stone, in that it accomplishes many desirable reforms all pointing toward the bettering of show conditions. It is high time for the other states to take the matter up and is not too late to get things going well the coming winter.—*Ex.*

Feeding Green Bone

Many suggestions are offered from time to time as to how to induce laying. Some of these suggestions are valuable, some otherwise. Among them all it must always be kept in mind that feeding is the foundation of everything in egg production. Eggs are made only out of certain materials that are composed of the same elements that compose the eggs. Chief of these is the element of protein. If this protein element is not supplied there will be no eggs. If it is supplied sparingly there will be few eggs. If hens don't get any protein they will cease to lay.

Green bone, such as you can get at any market, is perhaps the typical feed for egg production. It has all the requisite elements in available form. All that is required is to cut it and supply it as needed.

By intelligent feeding along this line pullets should begin laying by November and should continue to lay all winter, yielding eggs in quantity when they bring the best prices. Keep always in mind that the best layers may be reduced to poor layers, even non-layers, by a kind of starvation process that will still allow the hen to grow fat. There is little danger of this, if the green bone habit be once formed.—*Ex.*

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Eggs from pen of exhibition birds \$2.00 per 15 (limited.)

W. S. MATHEWS
BIG STONE GAP, VA.

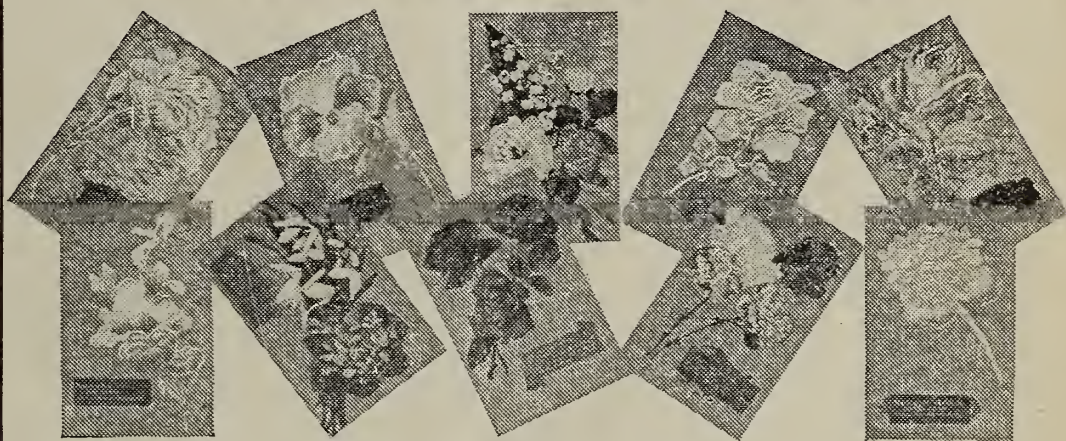
COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES
—OF QUALITY—

I will sell a limited number of fine breeding females at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Eggs for hatching at half price. Send for Circular.

C. L. PATTERSON, AKRON, OHIO

SEE!

12 Beautiful Gold Post Cards Free



(12 in the set—only 10 shown)

This is the most royally beautiful set of GOLD POST CARDS ever produced. Every card is a lovely work of art; every flower is shaded in the most natural, life-like and gorgeously beautiful colors. The flowers are on a gold back ground, making them stand out with startling realism. These cards are beautiful enough to frame; mailed to friends or relatives at any time—as for birthday, as a memento of your remembrance—they are the most appropriate symbols of your thoughtful feelings that could be imagined. These beautiful Souvenir Post Cards are fitly named—"BEAUTIES OF FRIENDSHIP SERIES." They rival nature in her most beautiful and lovely colors, and each card contains a pretty verse or sentiment suitable for any time or person. While the supply lasts we will mail you free a set of these wonderfully attractive cards. Just send for this beautiful set and when we send it you agree to show it to three of your friends in accordance with our great free plan whereby you can get 50 or 100 more just as interesting and beautiful absolutely free. You can not appreciate the exquisite beauty of these cards from any description. You WILL when you see them—and so will your friends.

FILL OUT AND MAIL COUPON TODAY

And immediately upon receipt we will send the cards and tell you how to get as many more as you want. Send 4 cents in stamps to cover postage, etc. This offer good in the United States only.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., Knoxville, Tenn.

Send me the 12 Beauties of Friendship Post Cards and I agree to show them to my friends in accordance with your great free plan. Enclosed are 2 two-cent stamps to help pay postage, etc. My correct address is

Name R. F. D. No.

P. O. State

Wilson's White Leghorns Layers - Breeders - Winners

James A. Wilson, Breeder, Oliver Springs, Tenn.

Poultry at the Front and its Future

No branch of the rival industries of the country has made the marvelous advance that has been made by the poultry industry during the last few years. When Secretary Wilson credits poultry with more than six hundred millions of dollars a year he is talking of estimates which are as carefully made as those on which the figures for corn, wheat or cotton are based. There has never been such a glut of poultry and eggs in the market that prices fell below the profit point while cattle, sheep and hogs are often produced on so close a margin that profits almost reach the vanishing point. Eggs can be produced at from five to ten cents a dozen with profit while poultry at anything above five cents a pound is good property to own. There is every reason to believe that the prices of poultry and eggs will continue to run in the future as they have in the past while the cost of production is not likely to increase materially for a long time to come. Any one who begins the poultry business begins with the assurance that his market is already made and that profits are certain.—*Home Journal.*

The Hen's Pattern Department

Has proven quite popular with the ladies. Hundreds of orders and many letters expressing appreciation of this Department have been received. The reason is plain. These patterns ordinarily cost from 10 to 25 cents each. They are the very latest designs, seam-allowing perfect fitting, guaranteed and cost our readers nothing. Orders should be sent in promptly, as the same designs appear but once. Each month we have new patterns. See the beautiful and stylish designs in this issue and send your order at once.

100 PAGE COOK BOOK Contains all the latest Receipts for Cooking everything; over 200 receipts nicely printed and bound, postpaid 75c. Address
W. H. DUTTON, 704 W. Markham St., Little Rock, Ark.

Black Orpingtons

First Prize Winners at Nashville, Birmingham, Bowling Green and all the leading Southern Shows. **EGGS REDUCED BALANCE OF SEASON** Birds sent on approval and every transaction guaranteed. Send for mating list.

PARK POULTRY PENS, Miss Alice Pelton, Mgr.
2209 14th. AVE. N. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS
And Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Eggs Reduced to \$1.50 for 15
MILTON DOSS, Mgr. Pioneer Poultry Yards
DOSS BROS., Props., Kimberly, Ala.



3 THE BIG THREE 3

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER

Richmond, Va., 50c a year.

SOUTHERN FRUIT GROWER

Chattanooga, Tenn., 50c a year.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

Knoxville, Tenn., 50c a year.

12 BEAUTIFUL GOLD POST CARDS

Retail Price, 30c.

24 LATEST LEGBANDS

Retail Price, 25c.

These three monthly publications will be sent for one year, the 12 handsome Gold Post Cards, and 24 up-to-date Legbands, numbered, for marking your chickens, **FOR ONLY \$1.00.** Address,

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 25, 1909
Industrious Hen, Knoxville, Tenn.

Gentlemen:—Kindly discontinue our ad in your publication at once. Your paper has brought us larger returns than many journals where rate is twice yours. We intend to enlarge our plant and have no more breeders for sale. Thanking you for past favors and assuring you that when we have stock on sale again our advertisement will appear in *The Industrious Hen*, we are,
Very truly yours, Melrose Squab Co.

\$475 an Hour

A recent dispatch from Mandall, Oklahoma to the *Woman's National Daily* says that Marshall county farmers have faith in hens as money makers. Each week \$400 is put in circulation there for eggs which net the farmers 13 cents a dozen. Even at the risk of being placed in the Ananias class by the good people of Marshall county, Oklahoma, the *Courier* makes the assertion that the traffic in eggs in Petaluma is greater in one hour than for an entire week in their county. The shipments of eggs out of Petaluma during 1908 were five million, three hundred and twelve thousand, eight hundred and four DOZEN. At an average price of twenty-five cents these brought \$1,328,201.00. Now allowing the hen ten hours a day for laying during 365 days, her earnings per hour were \$475.00, including Sundays and holidays. This means \$4,750 per day or \$33,250 per week. We do not include in these magnificent figures any of the vast number of eggs used for home consumption and for incubation.—*Petaluma (Cal.) Courier.*

Fine Breeding Stock at a Bargain

Change of residence necessitates immediate sale of my fine flock of S. C. Buff Orpington Breeders. For quick sale I offer one-year-old cocks and hens at less than half price. Write me your wants, and I will guarantee satisfaction or refund your money.

J. A. Dobson,

Yorkville, S. C.

THE NEW BREED— Buttercups

RECORD—300 EGGS PER YEAR

CIRCULARS AND PRICES SENT WITH PLEASURE

SOME FINE YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE FROM SEPTEMBER ON

J. S. DUMARESQ

(CATO'S HALL)

EASTON, MD.

Tormohlen's "EVER-LAY" Strain of S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

The leading strain of heavy layers. Chicago, and bred from Chicago winners. Males with strongly stripped hackles and saddles. Females with fine penciling and even color that win everywhere.

Eggs \$2.00 Per 15; \$5.00 Per 45

Address

H. V. TORMOHLN
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

(Yards Now Located at Portland, Ind.)





BUFF ROCKS OF QUALITY

A Louisville, Ky., winner, score 93½, our own product. Our Buffs won 1st and 3rd Cocks, 1st and 2nd Cockerels, 2nd and 3rd Pullets, 2nd and 3rd Hens, 1st Pen, Special silver cup for highest scoring Pen. Our first Cock was considered a wonder in color and type. Large, rich golden Buff birds for sale that will please you, at reasonable price. Eggs by the setting or hundred. Giant Bronze Turkey eggs, bred from the largest and finest marked specimens the world has ever produced. Yards headed by first prize winners. J. C. CLIPP, BOX 700, SALTILLO, IND.

Nation's Biggest Chicken Show at State Fair

That the poultry show at the 1909 Tennessee State Fair will far surpass anything of the kind ever held in the South is already assured—as a matter of fact it will surpass any State Fair show that will be held in the United States, and will be a formidable rival of such immense exhibitions as the Madison Square Garden show.

The Tennessee State Fair poultry

BARGAIN SALE

White Wyandotte hens at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. All this year's breeders practically given away to make room for young stock. Special price on large orders.

EVELYN HEIGHT'S FARM
W. W. Thomas, Prop. Catlett, Va.

BRODIES CORDIAL

The Ideal Household Remedy

A sure cure for cramps, colic, cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum, all bowel troubles.

For Poultry

A teaspoonful to each quart of water will be a sure cure or preventative for all bowel troubles.

I. L. LYONS & CO., Ltd., Proprietors
222 to 226 Camp, 529 to 533 Gravier Sts.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

show already has a national reputation for quality.

The possibilities for the poultry business in Tennessee are unlimited—the State is naturally adapted to the business, and the State Fair has already done a wonderful work in advancing the poultry interests in every section.

Mr. John A. Murkin, Jr., who made the 1908 show such a success will again have charge this year.

Raising Hens in the City

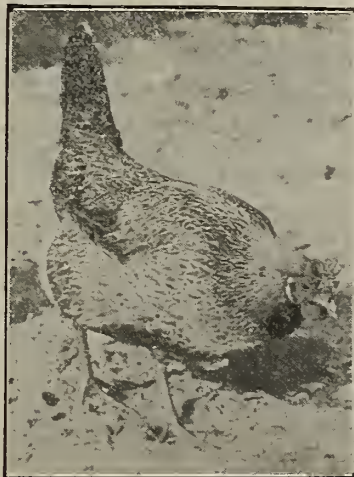
Following are my profits from a flock on an average of twenty-five Rose Comb White Leghorn hens for one year. I did not force my birds to lay all the year. I believe they should have a little time to rest:

Value of eggs sold	\$ 77.83
Value of eggs used for table and setting	13.67
Value of poultry for table	3.96
Value of droppings	2.00
Value of stock sold	32.83

Total receipts	\$ 130.29
Expenses, feeds, etc.	36.57

Net profits\$ 93.72

This was done on a town lot. No doubt this can be surpassed, but there are many who fail to make their stock yield them a fair profit. I believe when you intend to keep a few chickens on a town lot you should keep nothing but pure stock. They will become a source of pride and diversion to you. To the beginner I would say buy pure stock for the start. It will pay you big in the end.—GEORGE T. BERRIKER.



"BUTTERCUPS"

The new breed with qualities that count—see description this paper.

No stock for sale of this breed.

EGGS, \$2.00 FOR 15.

C. S. TAIT, Brunswick, Ga.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

Largest Exclusive Breeders of Reds in the South

Eggs for hatching a specialty. Write for our mating list, showing winnings, before placing your order. Safe arrival of eggs, good hatch and satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs from prize pens \$2.00 per 15. Special prize matings \$3.00 per 15.

WEST DURHAM POULTRY FARM, WEST DURHAM, N. C.

DARLING'S

Beef Meal A 50% Protein Feed



produces the bone and frame-work for big fowls. Every pound you feed will repay its cost five times over in extra chicken weight. The big money at this time of year is not in eggs but in broilers and roasters. Hurry yours along by feeding

DARLING'S



Forcing Food

Gets You Early to Market

Keeps chicks healthy and makes them grow fast. Feed Darling's Beef Meal and Forcing Food, and not only develop early layers, but have a strong, vigorous flock as well.

Get the Darling Free Catalog of Foods and feed your chickens in a scientific way. Full line of Foods and a feeding system that makes your success sure. Address nearest office.

Darling & Company
Box 41, Union Stock Yards, Chicago
Box 41, Long Island City, New York

I will have some old and young stock and a few eggs from my Exhibition Barred Plymouth Rocks for sale now

W. E. WALL, Vacluse, S. C.

Glenview Orpingtons

S. C. BUFF EXCLUSIVELY

I WILL NOT SELL EGGS

for hatching next season. If you want some of the best stock of Orpingtons in the South, BUY NOW.

Prices reasonable. Please state your exact wants.

B. S. HORNE, Keswick, Va.

Twenty Great Agricultural Meetings

Will be held in the first and second congressional districts of Tennessee during September. Six of the ablest experts of the United States agricultural department will address these twenty-two meetings. Most of the experts that will be at the meetings are well known in East Tennessee. Five of the addresses will be given in the day and the one on good roads will be held at night and will be illustrated with lantern slides. Each of the meetings will be in a county seat. These meetings have been arranged by the secretary of agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, at the request of Congressmen Austin and Brownlow. The time and place of the meetings are as follows:

Second Congressional District.

Dandridge, Jefferson Co., Tuesday, Sept. 21.
Morristown, Hamblen Co., Wed. Sept. 22.
Knoxville, Knox Co., Thursday, Sept. 23.
Maryville, Blount Co., Friday, Sept. 24.
Loudon, Loudon Co., Saturday, Sept. 25.
Maynardville, Union Co., Monday, Sept. 27.
Clinton, Anderson Co., Tuesday, Sept. 28.
Jacksboro, Campbell Co., Wednesday, Sept. 29.
Kingston, Knox Co., Thursday, Sept. 30.
Huntsville, Scott county, Friday, Sept. 31.

First Congressional District.

Mountain City, Johnson county, Mon. Sept. 6.
Elizabethton, Carter Co., Tuesday, Sept. 7.
Blountville, Sullivan Co., Wednesday, Sept. 8.
Erwin, Unicoi Co., Thursday, Sept. 9.
Jonesboro, Washington Co., Friday, Sept. 10.
Sneedville, Hancock county, Monday, Sept. 11.
Rogersville, Hawkins Co., Wednesday, Sept. 15.
Newport, Cocke Co., Thursday, Sept. 16.
Rutledge, Grainger Co., Friday, Sept. 17.
Tazewell, Claiborne Co., Saturday, Sept. 18.
Sevierville, Sevier Co., Monday, Sept. 20.

The meetings will be addressed by the following experts from the department of agriculture at Washington.

Prof. D. A. Brody, subject, "Farm Management; Crop Rotation and Soil Fertility."

Prof. M. O. Eldridge, subject "Good Roads," illustrated, and given at night.

Prof. Slocumb or Prof. Shaw, subject, "Poultry."

Prof. H. P. Gould, subject, "Fruits; Kinds of Fruits to Grow; Spraying; Packing for Market; etc."

Prof. D. A. Shamel, subject, "The Corn Crop, etc."

Prof. W. T. Spillman, subject to be selected.

BLACK LANGSHANS

Imported and home bred stock of the highest type
R. A. HEWES, CRETE, ILLINOIS

SICK FOWLS CURED

Cholera, Roup, Limber Neck and Gapes quickly cured, also prevents disease. Saves little chicks. Sure death to hawks. The only remedy known that can be relied upon in perfect safety. 25c and 50c boxes. \$3 case for \$2.50. Particulars free. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for terms to agents.
Dr. D. C. SNODDY CO., Box H, Nashville, Tenn.

EGGS AT HALF PRICE

Commencing May 20th, eggs from **RUDY'S PERFECTION WHITE WYANDOTTES** one-half former prices. Now is the time to get the best, as some of my most noted prize winners have been June-hatched chicks.

RUDYDALE POULTRY FARM

GEO. H. RUDY, - MATTOON, ILLINOIS.

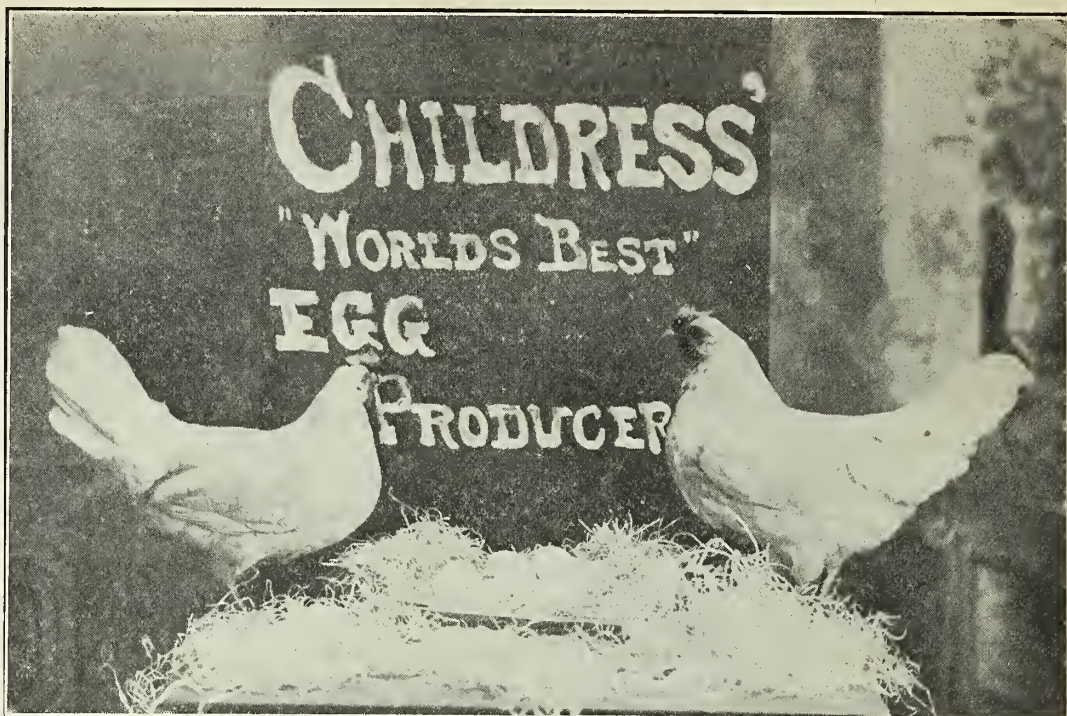
Business White Wyandottes

Trap nests used. Every pen headed by a male hatched from an egg laid by a hen that laid not less than 200 eggs that year.

Business Light Brahmas

Same quality
Stock for sale. Eggs in season.
Circulars free.

MICHAEL K. BOYER Hammonton, N. J.



CHILDRESS' WHITE LEGHORN EGG FARM

HOME OF THE BEST IN THE SOUTH

HAVE WON PRIZES NORTH, EAST, SOUTH AND WEST

100 EXHIBITION COCKERELS FOR SALE

Write **JNO. F. CHILDRESS, Sweetwater, Tenn.**

TERRELL'S S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Winners since 1905 Houston, Tex.; Marshall, Tex.; Charleston, S. C.; Augusta, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga.; Nashville, Tenn.; Bristol, Tenn.; Aberdeen, Miss.; Montgomery, Mobile and Birmingham, Ala. IN THE HANDS OF MY CUSTOMERS: Nashville, Tenn.; Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex.; Augusta and Atlanta, Ga.; Greensboro, N. C.; Oakland, Cal.; Portland, Ore., and other shows. EGGS—Prize mating, \$5.00; special mating, \$3.00. After May 1st, half price. Utility, Fancy Breeders and Prize Winners for sale. Circular free. Write me your wants.

L. K. TERRELL

304 Tuscaloosa Ave.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

Heavy winnings, season 1908-9. We won 28 prizes in four of the leading shows of the South: Ala. State Fair, Birmingham, Ala., Mobile Poultry Show, Mobile, Ala., Etowah Poultry Show, Gadsden, Ala., the great Southern Show, Houston, Texas. We are now selling eggs at a reduced price. Eggs from prize winners \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting of 15 eggs. Not culs, but high bred poultry. Order your eggs today, and raise REDS that lay.

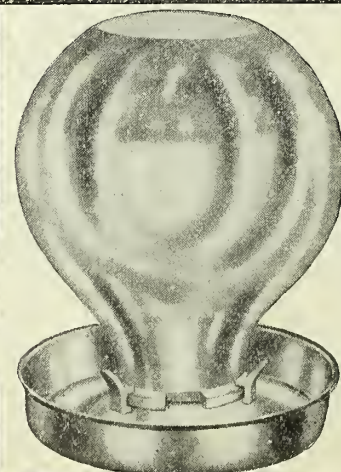
C. W. EADY,

- GUNTERSVILLE, ALABAMA

NATIONAL UNION FARMER, MEMPHIS, TENN.

A weekly Farmers' Union Journal, devoted to Live Stock and Agricultural interests. It will be sent twelve months with **THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN** for 75 cents. Send your order to

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., Knoxville, Tenn.



Chapman's Sanitary Fountain

Is the most Sanitary Poultry Fountain in the world today. The reservoir is made of 3-16 inch walls of glass reinforced to 1/2 inch where it locks with the pan. It will stand all kinds of abuse before breaking, and can be easily cleaned. With the unsanitary conditions of poultry fountains as they are today, is there any wonder at the great death rate in poultry yards especially among chickens. More deaths occur from polluted water than in any other way. This fountain is what you have been looking for. Write for a catalogue. Fountain with glass reservoir and Metal Pan, capacity, 5 qts. \$1.00.

CHAPMAN TRAP NEST CO., Weld Bldg., BOSTON, MASS.

Our Red Special Appreciated

"I must congratulate you on your 'Red Special,' as it is the best one gotten out for many months."—*Robt. G. Fields, Nashville, Tenn.*

"Your Red issue showed up fine. Breeders who missed this issue lost a good thing. They should have done better. It will do a great deal of good."—*E. T. DeGraff, Amsterdam, N. Y.*

"THE HEN is bringing me the business. I am receiving more orders for stock than I can fill. THE HEN brings results to any one who continues with it."—*Sanford McFerrin, Springfield, Tenn.*

"Judging from the way inquiries are coming in, the 'Red Special' must have gone most everywhere, and we are expecting quite a number of new customers soon, as we have time to hear from them again. Will keep our ad running through the summer season."—*Smith Bros., Haley, Tenn.*

"The 'Red Hen Special' is a dandy. It certainly will be a boost for the Reds. I have so many compliments on my article that I would like for you to send me about half dozen extra copies that I can use to your benefit. One party writes that my article carries more information to the new breeder than all the rest combined."—*H. B. Lansden, Manchester, Tenn.*

"We wish to congratulate you on your Rhode Island Red number which is one of the finest specials—in fact the finest special number that has come into our hands for many a day. We desire to state emphatically that your journal has been one of the top notchers in bringing results to us this season, and we will place later a yearly contract and for larger space."—*Minnehaha Poultry Farms, Bannock, O.*

"Skedaddle to Schenectady"

The above slogan was adopted by the Board of Trade of Schenectady, N. Y., to advertise the busiest, healthiest and most prosperous city in New York State.

The Electric City Poultry and Pet Stock Association of this thriving city will hold their ninth annual show December 14th to 18th, 1909, and extends to their brother fanciers an invitation to "Skedaddle to Schenectady" with their best birds and be with us during our show.—*I. L. WHITMYRE, Secy.*

WE WANT AGENTS

To take subscriptions to The Industrious Hen. You will find this pleasant and profitable. Write us for particulars. See \$20 Gold Offer.



DOW WIRE & IRON WKS. LOUISVILLE, KY.

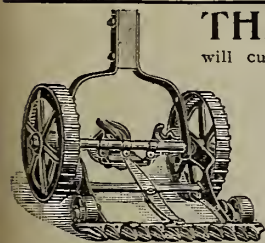
MONEY IN POULTRY AND EGGS

We tell you how to make it. Address, G. A. SHARP & CO., LOCKPORT, N. Y.

BUFF WYANDOTTES THE BEST BREED

Nothing but Prize Winners in my breeding pens. Eggs \$2.00 Per Setting of 15.

W. G. GRIFFIN, BRISTOL, TENN.

**THE CLIPPER**

will cut tall grass, short grass and weeds, and do all the trimming along the fences, walks and drives.

If your dealers do not keep them, let us know, and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Dixon Ill.

TO MAKE ROOM

For my young stock I will offer some of my choice WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK YEAR-OLD HENS in any quantity to suit at \$15.00 per dozen. Also a few male birds to spare, from \$2 to \$10 each. Order direct from this ad. Eggs \$1.00 for 15; \$4.00 per 100.

C. M. WALKER, - HERNDON, VA.

Two Dozen Leg Bands Free.

You can't tell what your hens are doing unless you leg band them. You have to pay five cents each if you don't put leg bands on before you go to the show, so get your leg bands, now while you can get them for nothing. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN has 5,000 of the best leg bands made to give to its readers. These leg bands retail at 15c a dozen. Here's how to get them free. Send us fifty cents for THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN one year and we will mail you 24 of these leg bands. If you have recently paid your subscription you may renew for another year; or if you will get one of your neighbors to send in fifty cents for his subscription, we will mail you a dozen bands each. This gives everybody a chance to get these leg bands free. Don't wait. Write today to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

Successful White Leghorn Season

"My ad in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN has brought me inquiries from all over the country, and I have had a very successful season with my white Leghorns."—*JAMES A. WILSON, Oliver Springs, Tenn.*

Every Chick Its Own Doctor**The Automatic Greaser**

Greases Chickens' Heads. It works while they eat. No escaping the healing touch of the vermin-killing grease. Kills Mites, Fleas and Red Bugs. Keeps off Mosquitoes. Makes every chick its own Doctor. No chemicals. No special liquids. Uses mixture of Coal Oil and Lard Oil. Made entirely of metal.

50-Chick Size 50c; 250-Chick Size \$1.00
AUTOMATIC HATCHING CO., HOLLY, MICHIGAN

BARRED ROCKS

EXCLUSIVELY
LARGE SIZE, VIGOROUS
STOCK, FARM RAISED.
Excellent laying strains.

Eggs \$1.50 for 15; \$2.50 for 30; \$3.50 for 45.
M. L. DAMERON, Route 1, NATCHEZ, MISS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LECHORNS HOLSTON STRAIN

One of the best laying strains in the South. 75 nice yearlings for sale cheap. Also 400 March-hatched pullets and cockerels for sale at \$1.00 each. Must have the room.

NOLA CHUCKY POULTRY FARM, Morristown, Tenn.

SHELTON'S BARRED ROCKS

Winners at South's Leading Shows. Bred from Chicago and New York winners. The best in Southland. Eggs after May 1st \$1.50 per 15.

W. T. SHELTON & SON, Antioch, Tennessee

The KNOXVILLE STORAGE CO.

SOLE AGENTS, 123 Jackson Avenue, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

CARRY FULL LINE GYPHERS' INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

Prospective buyers are invited to call or correspond. They can save you money and show goods before you buy

MARTIN'S QUALITY BREEDS

We breed the best blood lines known of WHITE AND COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, BLUE ANDALUSIANS, BUFF ORPINGTONS and RHODE ISLAND REDS. Our strains are unexcelled in vigor and egg production. Our records at State Fairs and Big shows will convince you of the superiority of our stock. Write us before buying elsewhere.

MARTIN POULTRY FARM, Route No. 5, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

The Weekly News and Farm Journal

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. The leading Agricultural Journal of East Tennessee. A paper of large circulation and of splendid value to every farmer in this territory. Regular price 50c per year. By special arrangement we are enabled to offer The Industrious Hen and The Weekly News and Farm Journal, both one year for only 50c. Address all orders to

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., KNOXVILLE, TENN.

MAPLETON POULTRY YARDS

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY

If you know what quality is you can appreciate my birds. If you don't know write to me for my Breeding List and Catalogue for 1909. It tells you about the prizes I have won and tells about the birds that win. I have 3 breeding pens mated for results each pen containing prize winners. Choice of pens, \$2.00 for 15 or \$10.00 per 100 for eggs. Address, G. A. HARRISON, Vice-President Nat'l Golden Wyandotte Club, Phone M. 245, Sta. B., Nashville, Tenn.

McCLAVE'S "Old Reliable" LINWOOD POULTRY YARDS

ESTABLISHED 1874

Practical breeder of prize-winning Wyandottes, Rocks, Leghorns, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks. Winners at the leading shows of America, including New York, Boston, Buffalo, Toronto, Pittsburg, Hagerstown, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis and many others. More than 3000 prizes won in past three years. Choice birds for sale at all times. No difference what you want, ask McClave, he has it. :: :: :: :: ::

WRITE

CHAS. McCLAVE, - New London, Ohio

Wilson's White Leghorns Layers - Breeders - Winners

James A. Wilson, Breeder, Oliver Springs, Tenn.

FEED LESS GET MORE EGGS

Eggs in the summer as well as winter. Let me send you my catalogue of **SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS**.
A. P. RYLAND, The Chicken Man
Pine Hill Farm, Pine Bluff, Ark.

J. H. PERRIN, Meridian, Miss.

Member the Rhode Island Red Club of America and Breeder of

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

NONE BETTER FEW AS GOOD

Write for Prices on Stock or Eggs.

SPRING HILL LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB PURE WHITE

Summer Bargains in Stock and Eggs
Write for Prices

F. J. HEACOCK, R. 2, Salem, Indiana.
Sec'y Washington Co. Poultry Association.

THE WALLACE S. C. Brown Leghorn

Winners and Layers

Winning at Whitfield County Fair, October, 1908, 1st cock, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st and 2nd cockerel, Julian McCamy, Judge. If you want something good in Brown Leghorns write me for free mating list.

Joe L. Wallace, Dalton, Ga.

THE OIL THAT'S RIGHT

Is the only kind you should use in your incubators and brooders. Many chicks are killed by the deadly fumes from ill-smelling, gummed-up, smoky lamps.

WYANDOT WHITE OIL

is refined by special process, goes through the wick without clogging and burns with a steady flame preserving even temperature. Write for free circular and price.

THE WYANDOT REFINING CO.,

Dept. N,

Cleveland, O.



**CALLAHAN'S CHAMPION
RHODE ISLAND REDS
RED FLAME STRAIN**

"None better in the whole South."
Prize-Winners everywhere shown.
We breed for Shape, that rich red surface and under-color. Eggs and stock for sale. Send 2c for catalogue.

CALLAHAN & SON, EAST POINT, GA.

Address Wanted

Please give the address of Dr. Hollowell, manufacturer of Silver Gape Worm Extractor. —Rev. J. W. Heckman, Emporia, Va., P. O. Box 37.

Special Mention

C. P. Hale of Sweetwater, Tenn., is offering his 1909 breeding stock for sale at very low prices as he is compelled to have room. Mr. Hale breeds the winning Barred Rocks and has never had his birds defeated in any show room. Write him if you want something good. Look up his ad in this issue.

Government Whitewash

Whitewash, as used by the government, is prepared as follows: Take one-half bushel unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved by soaking in warm water, 3 pounds ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, one half bushel Spanish whiting and one pound clean glue previously dissolved by soaking over a slow fire in a small pot, hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture; stir well and let it stand a few days, covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle or portable furnace.

Wonderful American Hen

The cackles of the American hens are swelling into a mighty chorus. Sixteen billion times a year these small citizens announce the arrival of a "fresh laid," and the sound of their bragging is waxing loud in the land. According to the last census, there are 233,598,005 chickens of laying age in the United States. These are valued at \$70,000,000, and the eggs they lay, would if divided allow two hundred and three eggs annually to every person,—man, woman and child,—in the United States. The value of all the fowls, \$85,800,000, would entitle every person in the country to \$1.12 if they were sold and the proceeds divided. All the weight of the animal products exported, the pork, beef, tallow, ham, bacon and sausage, weigh 846,860 tons, while the weight of the eggs laid yearly tips the scales at 970,363 tons.—*Technical World.*

Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show, Nashville, Sept. 20-25. Jno. A. Murkin, Supt.



Your Chicks Have Been Hatched in MODEL INCUBATORS and Are Being Raised to Maturity in MODEL BROODERS —WHAT NEXT?

June and July are the fast growing months for the young brood. When they must be kept free from insects, pests, and diseases of early chick life.

Model Poultry Remedies, Disinfectants and Insecticides bear Serial No. 22491, prove that they are true to label as required by the Food and Drugs Act. Here are some remedies that you should always keep on hand for poultry troubles and to anticipate emergencies:

Model Disinfectant, unsurpassed as anti-septic germicide and insecticide; also possesses effective medicinal properties.

Model Lice Dust, packed in 5-oz. 15-oz. 45-oz. and 100-oz. packages. Small sizes have sprinkler tops for dusting on poultry.

Model Lice Spray, just the preparation for spraying roosts. Put up in 1-qt. 2-qt. 1-gal. and 5-gal. cans.

Model Roup Cure, breaks up the colds when your growing stock gets wet.

Model Egg-Maker, pushes your pullets to early maturity; insures fall and winter eggs when prices are high and profits large.

These are a few Model leaders. We have a complete line fully described in our poultry book which we will be glad to send you on request. This book tells all about the successful handling of poultry—how to run incubators and brooders and shows you the way to largest profits in the poultry yard.

MODEL INCUBATOR CO.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, President,

332 Henry Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

15 BEAUTIFUL ART POST CARDS

All different, postpaid for 25c in silver. Mention this paper. Address

W. H. DUTTON, 704 W. Markham St., Little Rock, Ark.

A. C. SNODDY

Columbian Wyandotte Specialist

Eggs \$1.50 to \$3.00 per 15.

NEWPORT, TENN.

Won 1st pair, Newport; 1st pullet and 3rd cockerel, Knoxville. The highest scoring Columbian in show.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

¶ After May 1st will sell eggs for hatching at half price, assorted from all yards that are laying. Will also offer for sale some extra good breeding stock in Trios and Pens very cheap, quality considered. Write for special folders. The famous Barred P. Rocks is what I breed.

C. H. DOZIER, MARION, ALABAMA

DES-RENA POULTRY YARDS

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Our Royal strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes are winners where ever shown, and we can make interesting prices on eggs to any one that wants to breed the very best of birds. We have a few very fine pullets that we can sell very cheap, considering their quality. Our Rocks are all from E. B. Thompson, Bradley Bros., and C. H. Latham's strains, and are very fine birds. Our birds won at all the big shows that we entered them at this season.

DES-RENA POULTRY YARDS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

The Tri-State Poultry Association

If energy, hard work and money count for anything, a grand show will be pulled off in Memphis, Sept. 28 to Oct. 9. A Grand Prize of \$125 in gold—\$100 for the highest scoring fifteen birds of any one breed and color, entered and owned by one exhibitor, and a second prize in the above special of \$25 in gold. The Tri-State Fair Association has agreed to put up a large new building, centrally located, with room to coop at least 2,500 birds, well lighted and ventilated. The entire management of the poultry department will be turned over to the management of the Tri-State Poultry Association. This will insure the painstaking and careful management of affairs that will mean success. The personnel of the officers insure proper treatment and the fulfilling of all obligations. C. E. Coe, president; D. A. Fisher, vice-president; R. C. Stockton, secretary; C. L. Baker, assistant secretary; S. L. Parks, treasurer. Directors: H. C. Hoskins, B. W. Parker, Ernest Hamm, W. W. Stevenson, J. T. Morgan, L. T. Webb.

White Leghorns and Bird Dogs

S. J. Harwell, Adel, Ga., in his White Leghorns is breeding from the cockerel that won first in Atlanta and Macon shows. Look up his classified ad. Mr. Harwell also boasts of some fine bird dogs. Tonopaugh, the sire of his litter, he says is the biggest field trial dog living to his age. He claims fifteen field trial wins to his credit and two bench show wins, shown twice and won both times.

Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show, Nashville, Sept. 20-25. Jno. A. Murkin, Supt.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Stock and Eggs from Prize Winners.

RIDGE VIEW FARM, Willoughby, O.

WYANDOTTES, R. I. REDS ORPINGTONS

Write for Mating List and Winnings in detail.
DILLON & BELL 4111 COLERIAN AVE. CINCINNATI, OHIO

THE FISHEL STRAIN OF**WHITE ROCKS**

\$5 Per 15 Eggs

MRS. D. H. TURNER, NORMAL, ALA.

ROBINSON

Breeds White and Barred Rocks of the best Strains.

STOCK FOR SALE. EGGS \$1.50 PER 15.

Address,
R. D. ROBINSON, White Hall, S. C.

S. C. White Orpingtons

The Strain that Lays

Eggs, \$2 for 15

J. C. MOORE Dothan, Ala.

ROSE C. BLACK MINORGAS. COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

Trap nest pedigree layers and exhibition birds for sale. Superb in quality. Are unequaled as egg producers.

S. T. CAMPBELL, Mansfield, O.

A Summer School Course in Poultry Husbandry

The Summer School of the Connecticut Agricultural College will hold its eighth annual session for four weeks from June 29th to July 23rd inclusive. This season for the first time, the Summer School offers a special course in Poultry Husbandry. An illustrated prospectus of the Summer School will be mailed free upon application.—F. H. STONEBURN, Conn. Agr'l College, Storrs, Conn.

CAPON TOOLS


CAPONS bring the largest profits—100 per cent more than other poultry. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. Progressive poultrymen use **PILLING CAPONIZING SETS**. Postpaid \$2.50 per set with free instructions. The convenient, durable, ready-for-use kind. Best material. We also make Poultry Marker 25c. Gape Worm Extractor 25c. French Killing Knife 50c. Capon Book Free. **G. P. Pilling & Son Philadelphia, Pa.**

NOTICE

WE ALSO MAKE CHICKEN CUTS.



Photos Retouched according to American Standard of Perfection Write for Prices.-----

KNOXVILLE ENGRAVING Co HENRY ST KNOXVILLE T.

Crown Bone Cutter

FEED your hens cut green bone and get more eggs. With a **Crown Bone Cutter** you can cut up all scrap bones easily and quickly, and without any trouble, and have cut bone fresh every day for your poultry. Send at once for free catalogue.

WILSON BROS., Box 646, Easton, Pa.

Best Made. Lowest in Price

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

AND MAMMOTH IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS

S. C. Buff Orpington Eggs \$3 per 15; Duck Eggs \$2 per 11

J. C. DENNIE, West Lawn Poultry Yds., Nashville, Tenn.

ORPINGTONS OF QUALITY

BUFF AND WHITE

PRICE OF EGGS REDUCED

Dr. J. A. Posey, Frankfort, Ky.

WONDERFUL EGG RECORDS

Winnings and cheap prices for June and July.

F. CAGE CUTLER

Box 66.

CARTHAGE, ILLINOIS

GREAT LOUSE CHASER

An egg-shaped ball of harmless chemicals that drives lice off hens. Keeps chickens clean and healthy. No "doctoring"—just put

Medicated Nest Egg under the straw of the nests, or in the coop. Lice flee, never to return. Perfectly harmless to chickens. Big money to agents.

THE H. B. REYNOLDS MFG. CO. Dept. 1:9 Fredericktown, Ohio

S. C. R. I. REDS

—NOT INBRED—

GOOD LAYERS! WINNERS TOO!

Won at Asheville, N. C., December 1-4 1908, 1st and 2nd pullet. My birds are a rich dark red, the kind that does not fade easily.

Eggs \$2 for 15; \$3 for 100.

JOHN M. TRENTHEM, Russellville, Tenn.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS

blue ribbon winners bred to lay; and do lay. Won 7 prizes on six entries Lebanon, Jan. 1908. Won 15 prizes on 15 entries Lebanon, Dec. 1908. Eggs from first pen, \$2.00 per 15. Second pen, \$1.50 per 15.

THOMAS OWEN, R. R. 1, Box 21, LEBANON, TENN.

BOLLINGER'S**White and Columbian Wyandottes**

For May and June I offer eggs \$1.50 per 15. A nice lot of yearling hens at \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. A few good males at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each, all bred from my best stock. Catalogue.

R. S. BOLLINGER, Shandon, COLUMBIA, S. C.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

Emden Geese, Rouen Ducks, M. B. Turkeys, Pearl Guineas.

EGGS, BREEDERS

P. M. BROWN, ST. MATTHEWS, KY.

WINNERS, LAYERS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

PEIPER'S REGAL STRAIN

Thoroughbreds—The Big Kind—Bred to Lay The Money Makers. Hatch now for December Layers.

15 Eggs, \$1.00. 100 Eggs, \$5.00.

D. E. PEIPER, 29 Garnett St., Atlanta, Ga.

In the Industrious Hen

"My little one inch advertisement in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN has sold me out of eggs. I have turned off over \$20.00 worth of orders for eggs so far."—J. C. Moore, Dothan, Ala.

"THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN has brought us excellent results, and I assure you that I will be with you again next season. We have no stock for sale, and our egg orders are coming in at such a rapid rate that it will be impossible for us to fill all our orders this season again."—ERNEST KELLERSTRASS, Kansas City, Mo.

BEECHWOOD POULTRY YARDS

The home of S. C. Buff Orpingtons and R. C. R. I. Reds. Why not buy eggs from first prize birds? Best winter layers. We have them. Let us furnish you. \$2.00 for 15; \$3.00 for 30; \$5.00 for 50. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. ENOCH BROWN, R. 6, FRANKLIN, TENN.

DOAK'S WHITE WYANDOTTES

The "Foremost Strain" of the Southland in QUALITY and WINNINGS

E. L. DOAK & SON, - NASHVILLE, TENN.

BLACK MINORCAS & B. P. ROCKS

Only High-Class Breeders and Prize Winners. Our motto: *QUALITY*. Send for Illustrated Circular and Mating List.

Hillcrest Poultry Farm, Ninety-Six, S. C.

R. G. McCANTS, Proprietor

EGGS FOR SALE

from fine Buff Rocks, from the best strain in the country at \$1.00 and \$2.00 per 15.

R. I. SATTERFIELD,

Route 5, Fairmont, W. Va.

HENDERSON'S

"BROWN BEAUTIES"

Won first cockerel at Knoxville's great poultry show three years in succession under three different judges—takes something mighty good to win first prize in Knoxville.

Don't you want some of this prize winning blood—place your orders now for October—November delivery—pay no money at this time—just tell me what to save for you in

BROWN LEGHORNS

J. H. HENDERSON, Knoxville, Tenn.

24 LEGBANDS FREE

MAKE YOUR HENS PAY

We send free 24 of the best Leg Bands made to every new and

25 PAT. APPLIED FOR

renewing subscriber to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN at 50c. 36 Bands will be sent with a three years subscription for \$1.00. If you are already a subscriber you may renew; or if you will get your neighbor to send 50c. for his subscription, we will send a dozen Leg Bands to each. Enclose money order or stamps to

The Industrious Hen Co.,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

A Favorite Bird

By E. H. Leland.

Written for the Industrious Hen.

Who, when old Winter's reign is o'er—
And first of all the birds to sing—
Comes crooning to the Kitchen door
For any crumbs that we may fling?

Dame Biddy

Who, in her feather costume sleek,
With rosy comb and yellow legs,
Her nest each morn doth shyly seek
That we may have our ham and eggs?

Kind Biddy!

Who makes her couch in hidden nook,
And turns her back on bug and worm,
And in brave patience sits and sits
Through morning fair and midnight gloom?

Firm Biddy!

Who proudly walks the earth at last,
Alert and full of rapturous care,
Guarding her babies with fiercest zeal
From all the foes of earth and air?

Brave Biddy!

Who, when her simple is done,
All plumply simmers in the pot,
With dumplings—such as mother makes—
And lots of gravy, nice and hot?

Good Biddy!

FOR WINNING

White Wyandottes, Brown and White
Leghorns, write

BRUCE BROS.

CRESCENT, LOUISIANA

**L. B. COOK'S
S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
RED HEN POULTRY YARDS
STANFORD, KY.**

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

2 Silver Cups, 31 Ribbons, 1 Diploma and 4 Special Badges this season. Eggs at half price, and 6 breeding pens for sale at a bargain. Premiums won at Louisville, Lexington, Frankfort Knoxville, Memphis, Bowling Green, etc. Send for mating list.

L. B. COOK, Box A., Stanford, Ky.

Knox County Fair Association

BARBOURVILLE, KY.

AUGUST 18, 19 AND 20, 1909

Privilege and Percentage People are requested to
correspond with the Secretary

J. F. STANFILL, Secretary,

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY



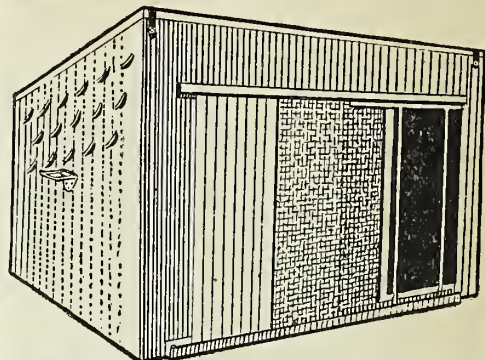
Which Hen Layed the Egg?

Every poultryman wants to know which hen layed the egg without having to watch trap nests all the time. I have discovered and protected a system showing absolutely WHICH HEN LAYED THE EGG. You can feed your fowls in the morning, visit yards at night and immediately recognize every hen that layed and each individual egg. Remember, you can

be away all day and still have an absolute record of every hen in your flock. No guesswork, examination or catching hen. Any one can do it. Cheap to install, no expense afterward and will last a lifetime. Get rid of the drones, breed from the heavy layers and double your profits. Booklet telling you how you can construct and operate this system sent prepaid upon receipt of \$1.00. Endorsed by members of Herndon Poultry Association. Address,

M. F. HUTCHISON, Box 47, HERNDON, VA.

RAT-PROOF COOP



**Protect Your Chicks From Rats,
Mink, Weasel, Skunk, Lice and Mites
The Sanitary Metal Brood Coop**

is just the thing you've been looking for. It's a boon to poultrymen for it means safety, clean quarters and health to the brood. It's made entirely of galvanized iron, not a splinter of wood in it. You know you can keep it vermin-proof. Purge it in the fire if you want to.

No Dampness, No Roup

Chicks and mother always perfectly dry. Exclusive pattern made and sold only by us. Adds 100 per cent to profits and keeps down cost and expense of poultry raising. Made in knock-down form. Can be taken apart and stored in little space when brooding season is over.

Write for free circular, fully describing this and full line of other sanitary appliances.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.
252 Third St., Des Moines, Iowa

The American Orpington Club

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Orpington Club which was recently held in New York City, President R. N. Barnum of the Foxhurst Farm, Lime Rock, Conn., presiding and Secretary Dr. Paul Kyle of Flushing, L. I. recording, it was resolved to award fifteen more handsome special prize ribbons at any show in the United States or Canada, providing, however, the winner is a member in good standing of the American Orpington Club. Besides, the club will donate two silver cups for the best Orpington male and female at the Boston, New York, Johnstown, N. Y., Philadelphia, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago and Kansas City Shows. The president of the club will give a silver cup for the best pen in the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland and Indianapolis Shows. Dr. Kyle will donate a silver cup for the best pen, Buff, Black or White at the Richmond Hill, L. I., Paterson, N. J. and the Greater Nashville, Tenn., Shows. For club catalogue which contains the origin of all Orpington fowls, application blanks and all other information apply to the Secretary of the American Orpington Club, Dr. Paul Kyle, Flushing, L. I.

Colored Photographic Tour of the World in Post Cards

Fifty water-colored photographs of a "Trip Around the World" in post cards. An actual photographic reproduction from copyrighted negatives in water-colors on a post card, fifty gems of the camera of the wonderful historical spots of the whole world. An edition that cost thousands of dollars to produce, and that cannot be duplicated by any publishing house in the world. The latest and newest perfected system of reproducing mechanically in water-colors, and the beautiful effects of the hand colored photograph. Nothing like it has ever been seen or heard of. Each post card is a perfect gem of art.

These fifty post cards of a "Trip Around the World" have been selected from over two thousand photographs by J. L. Stoddard, J. Ellsworth Gross and M. J. Griffith's negatives. These who are world-wide travelers and authors.

This unique set of water-color photographs, fifty cards in all, has the full description of each subject on the card, packed in a nice, neat cardboard box.

One complete set of 50 of these magnificent water-colored post cards, retail value \$1.25, sent, postpaid on receipt of \$1.00 for a three year's subscription to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. Simply send us the one dollar with your name and address, plainly written, and say that you want the "Trip Around the World."

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO.,
Knoxville, Tenn.

INGRAM'S

BARRED AND BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Have been carefully bred in the world's Best Blood lines for several years. Our strain is unsurpassed for egg production and for vigor and productiveness. We do not claim to have the best on earth, but we have birds scoring from 90 to 94 in our best pens. They are prize winners. Have won at Greenville, Charleston and Bristol, Tenn. Have nothing to offer in Stock except a few fine Cockerels, as this season's business has been good, but can supply you with eggs after December 15th.

\$3.00 Per 15; \$12.00 Per 100

Write us for Mating List
It is a Pleasure to Answer you

H. B. INGRAM
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Mrs. S. D. Black, Farm Manager, Taylors, S. C.

Amatite

TRADE MARK

ROOFING

Five Roofings Tested.

GENTLEMEN:

OAKFORD, PA., February 15, 1908.

The Amatite Roofing you advised me to try has proved to be the best roofing I have on any of my chicken houses, having tested it for two years with four other roofings. Consequently, when I was compelled to buy a new roof on my wagon house, used Amatite.

If you see fit to use this letter as a testimonial, you will be doing the chicken fanciers a great benefit.

If anyone wishes to see how the roofing lasts I will be pleased to have them visit my farm.

HILL CREST FARM,

Yours truly,

WILLIAM F. FOTTERALL.

This is the kind of letters which we get daily regarding Amatite.

When it was first put on the market a great many people were attracted by it, but did not wish to spend all their money in a new type of roofing, so they used some Amatite with the old-fashioned "smooth surfaced" roofings right alongside so as to get a good comparison of their durability. Now they are finding that Amatite *without any painting* lasts longer than other roofings that need *continual painting*, and they are writing in letters like the above.

Amatite has a surface of *real mineral matter* which will not rub off or wear off, as the coal tar pitch which

holds it in place is a powerful adhesive.

The price of Amatite is very low. The smooth surfaced roofings sold at the price of Amatite are usually a one-ply or half-ply grade which is very flimsy and light in weight, and do not compare with Amatite, which is *five-ply*. Amatite has a double layer of Coal Tar Pitch, a double layer of wool felt, and a *real mineral surface*.

Free Sample and Booklet

Send for a Sample of Amatite and see what the mineral no-paint surface looks like. You'll then understand why it is so much better than "painted roofing."

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York
Cincinnati
Pittsburg

Chicago
Minneapolis
New Orleans

Philadelphia
Cleveland
Kansas City

Boston
St. Louis
London, Eng.

Breeder of R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

For six years have never lost out in the show room. A nice lot of breeding stock for sale cheap to make room. Eggs balance of season \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15. Young stock for sale after October the first.

S. L. ALLEN, R. F. D. No. 2, MARIETTA, GEORGIA

BARRED MINORCAS

I have bought the Madison Square prize winners of this beautiful Minorca. Will have a few settings of Eggs to spare after June 10th at \$10.00 per dozen. Mr. Schwarz charged \$25.00 per dozen. I want to get others interested in the breed, hence make a low price. Black Minorca, Rhode Island Red and Cornish Indian Eggs at 10c Each.

Many prize winners in my flock.

C. S. TAIT,

BRUNSWICK, GA.

Sport in Dixie

This is the name of a new magazine published in New Orleans, devoted to outdoor life in the South and conducted in the interest of high-class sportsmanship.

Snoddy's Hog Cholera Powder

This powder is said to be a positive cure and a preventive of Hog Cholera and Swine Plague. It is manufactured by the Dr. D. C. Snoddy Co., Nashville, Tenn. See ad elsewhere.

Your Subscription Free

We want to C-U-B-A regular reader of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. Send us two subscriptions at fifty cents each and we will send THE HEN to you one year free. Address THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

Free Plans for Making the Thomas Convertible Brooder

Our readers should send to The H. J. Thomas Brooder Co., 26 Bedford Court, Detroit, Mich., for a set of their plans for making this now celebrated brooder, which is doing such splendid work all over the country. As this offer is for 30 days only, you should send today, enclosing 10 cents to help pay cost.

Poultry Judges Selected

The following poultry judges have been selected for the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, Seattle, Washington, Sept. 27 to Oct 6, 1909: Geo. D. Holden, Owatonna, Minn.; S. Butterfield, Winsor, Ontario, Canada; S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, O.; F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa; W. C. Ellison, Minneapolis, Minn.; Henry Berrar, San Jose, Cal.; Chas. V. Keeler, Winamac, Ind. Pigeons—Wm. Stonehouse, Vancouver, B. C., Canada. It is probable that two more judges will be appointed later.

The managers of the Exposition are making great efforts to have this the greatest exhibition of fine poultry ever assembled in America.

Send to J. L. Anderson, Supt. Poultry Department, for premium list.

DON'T THINK OF BUYING A SEWING MACHINE until you have investigated the popular and ten year guaranteed *Industrious Hen Sewing Machine*. This machine is manufactured for us by one of the best factories in the world, and we ship it to our customers at exactly what it costs us, plus our advertising and one year's subscription to THE HEN. Freight is paid to your railroad station. Send for illustrated circular and testimonials. Thousands are using this machine, and we have never had one word of complaint. It is guaranteed for ten years, is the equal of any \$45 machine on the market, and will be shipped, freight paid, including a year's subscription to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN to any railroad station in the U. S. for \$16. Save 60c a week for 27 weeks and you have your machine paid for. Satisfaction or money returned.

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS

that have been selected and bred with great care and precaution and represent the strongest and purest blood lines in existence,—the foundation cross of Light Brahmas and White Plymouth Rocks. No better birds in the world.

**EGGS FROM FINEST EXHIBITION
MATINGS \$5.00 PER 15**

**VALLEY PRIDE FARM
D. M. GREEN,
President American Col. Ply. Rock Club
CHERRY VALLEY, NEW YORK**

Solicitor Wanted

Salary or commission. First class job for the right man. A regular tour of fairs and poultry shows. August to March. Address THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, stating experience, ability and giving reference.

County Fairs in East Tennessee

The date has not been fixed yet, but it is possible that Knox county will have a fair in September.

Kingston's fair will be held Sept. 14 to 17. Morristown, Sept. 22 to 24.

Newport, Sept. 30 to Oct. 2.

If all the county fairs could be held prior to the State Fair at Nashville, Sept. 20 to 25, and then let the best from these fairs go to the State fair, untold good would be the result.

INCUBATOR OIL

You can increase your hatch twenty-five per cent by using in your incubators

SOLINE OIL

No Smoke, no Odor, a perfect Oil, made from premium Pennsylvania Crude.

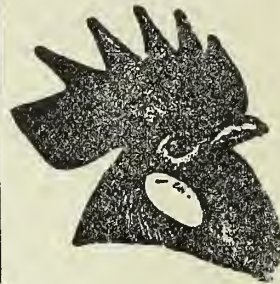
Orders filled from Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn., High Point and Greensboro, N. C., Baltimore and Cumberland, Md. Address

**TENNESSEE OIL COMPANY,
K. & O. Ry. Knoxville, Tenn.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING AND STOCK IN SEASON

From Prize Winners. Eggs \$1.50 and \$1.00. S. C. Mottled Anconas, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Toulouse Goose Eggs, 30 cts. each.
L. M. BARRETT, Morristown, Tenn.

BROWN LEGHORNS FOR SALE!



Yearling Cocks and Hens, Cockerels and Pullets

This year's eggs at half price, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting of 15. First prize cock Knoxville, '08 show for sale. Call for free circular and get full particulars of matings.

M. S. Copeland, R. 1, Powell Sta., Tenn.

"I regret very much that I could not send you something for your 'Red' issue, on account of the prolonged illness and death of my father. I believe you will be glad to know that THE HEN has given me great returns this year—all that I could ask or expect."
Mrs. Frank Langford, Nashville, Tenn.



GAPE-NIT CURES GAPE

It makes no difference how bad the case may be Gape-nit is a positive cure. Kills both the germ and worm. If given in time to little chicks will prevent their getting Gape. Many users have found it to be the most reliable remedy made. Do not take any chances with so-called

Gape cures, but always have Gape-nit on hand, it is the SURE CURE. Keeps poultry in a healthy condition. Trial package 25c postpaid. Regular size \$1.00. Write for FREE Circular and Testimonials. **PEERLESS GAPE-NIT CO. 233 A, N. Front Street Philadelphia**

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Your success depends on the birds you breed from. Eggs for hatching, from vigorous, prolific layers, and blue ribbon winners, incubator eggs and day old chicks.

SUMMER PRICES FOR EGGS \$1.50 PER 15 OR \$6.00 PER 100

SANFORD MCFERRIN, R. F. D. No. 5, SPRINGFIELD, TENN.

POULTRYMEN--

Send 10c for our 1909 Catalogue. Chuck full of useful information. Describes and Illustrates 85 Varieties. You Can't Afford to be Without it.

EAST DONEGAL POULTRY YARDS, Marietta, Pa.

Thornhill's BROWN Leghorns

Are Bred to Lay. Are Bred for Show. Are Among the Best. Results Guaranteed. Booking Orders for Spring Delivery. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15.

**THORNHILL'S POULTRY YARDS
NEW DECATUR, ALA.**



No. 6—Score 93; Egg Record 197.

Blue Blood Winners **HARD TO BEAT** Large Production Layers

BAYNE'S EGG RECORD STRAIN OF WHITE WYANDOTTES

With fowls having an average egg record of 198 eggs in a year, I won this season at Knoxville, December, 1906, 1st hen, 3d cock, 2d pen, highest scoring W. W., and had best shaped male. At Bristol, Va., January, 1907, 1st 2d cock; 1st cockerel; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th hen; 1st, 3d pen; best shaped male, and silver cup for largest winning display of 10 or more birds in American class. My fowls have vigor, health and hardiness; raised on free range—forty acres. Breeds, show or business birds on sale. Eggs, \$2 for 15; \$3.50 for 30; \$4.50 for 50; \$8.00 for 100.

T. L. BAYNE, RUSSELLVILLE, TENN.

BROWN LEGHORNS

Carter

Sells Eggs at
\$3 Per
15

My Free Circular on Show Record and
Matings tells it all to you.

E. E. CARTER
Knoxville, Tenn.
Dept. I. H. 967 Broadway

PARRISH

BREEDS QUALITY BRAHMAS

Years of careful selection has enabled me to produce a strain of **Light Brahmas** that I believe are the heaviest egg producers in existence, and in the hands of my customers, as well as myself, have almost invariably made clean sweeps in the show room. I have never yet given up a first prize ribbon to a competitor.

COLUMBIANS

The strain of **Columbian Wyandottes** that has the strongest color lines on earth. I have already furnished some noted winners in Columbian Wyandottes. My catalogue will tell you how I originated this strain by **Light Brahma** and **White Wyandotte** crosses.

Write for Catalogue

Parrish breeds and sells more show specimens than any five Brahma or Columbian breeders in the South.

T. REID PARRISH
(LICENSED JUDGE)
NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Modest vs. the Vain Hen

A little hen of modest mien,
And not a bit too fat,
Just went, without a bit of fuss,
And laid an egg like that:

O

And when she'd laid that good sized egg,
Just like a modest bird,
She went and picked her living up,
Without a single word.

Another hen, much larger, too,
Who strutted and looked wise,
Just fussed about before she laid
A dinky egg this size:

O

And when she's laid this little egg
She had to have her say,
So she went out and cackled, cackled,
Cackled half the day.

—Yonkers Statesman.

Tennessee State Fair Poultry
Show, Nashville, Sept. 20-25. Jno.
A. Murkin, Supt.

WE BUY THOROUGHbred POULTRY

Write and Make Us an Offer
J. STECKLER SEED CO., Ltd.
512-516 Gravier St., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The largest seed house in the South—vegetable, flower,
field and grass; fruit trees, roses, everything. Breeders
of Fancy Poultry, Swine, Pigeons, Rabbits.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR REDS

I WILL SELL 1 PEN OF WHITE ROCKS

10 pullets and hens, headed by a Charleston
'08, Cockerel. Eggs from Best Strains of

S. C. R. I. REDS FOR SALE

ERNEST A. MARVIN, White Hall, S. C.



WILL MAKE HENS LAY

SOMETHING TO CROW ABOUT

HEN-E-TA BONE-GRITS

NO OTHER BONE NEEDED | NO OTHER GRIT NEEDED

NO MORE BONE CUTTERS NEEDED


100 LB. BAG \$2.25 | 50 LB. BAG \$1.50

30% PURE BONE ASH

RELIABLE JOBBERS WANTED

HEN-E-TA BONE CO.

NEWARK, N.J. DEPT. 8 | FLEMINGTON, W.VA.



PHILADELPHIA

CHASE'S

Blood and Nerve Tablets

The Great Tonic
For Old People
Build Up the Vital Forces.

Price, 50c. Book free. Dr. Chase,
224 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

Imported strain, rich golden buff throughout, up to weight. Mine are winter layers, and win the Blue. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Stock a matter of correspondence.

MRS. LULA LAWSON

Route 4, Box 2, Cleveland, Tennessee

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

First prize winners at World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.; Herald Square, New York; Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, white as snow. State show winners, Silver Cup winners. Birds score to 96, Pen to 101. Catalogue free. Expert poultry judge. Write me for terms and dates. **R. L. CASTLEBERRY, McCune, Kan.**

HOUDANS

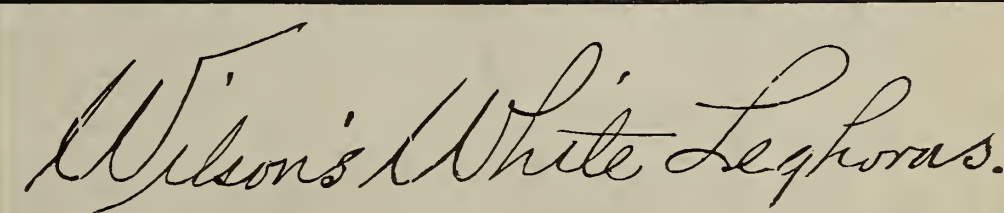
SPECIAL SALE LIST NOW READY

200 grand breeding hens and a few choice male birds at less than one-half price. Must be sold to make room for young stock. Eggs one-half price balance of season.

DR. G. W. TAYLOR, Box H, ORLEANS, INDIANA

PRINTING FOR POULTRYMEN

We have the best equipped plant in the South, and our customers have the full use of our thousands of poultry cuts. Send for samples and estimates on printing, and all kinds of blank books. **THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., Knoxville, Tenn.**



Wilson's White Leghorns.

LAYERS BREEDERS WINNERS

Eggs at One-Half Price Balance of Season

JAMES A. WILSON
(S. C. WHITE LEGHORN SPECIALIST) OLIVER SPRINGS, TENN.
Satisfaction Guaranteed in Every Sale.

Two Sacred Resurrection Plants Free. (The Rose of Jericho.)



Sacred Resurrection Plant (Rose of Jericho.) These rare and curious plants grow and stay green by placing them in water. When taken out of water they dry and curl up and go to sleep. They will keep in this state for years. Simply place the whole plant into water; it will open up and start to grow in about twenty minutes. We will send Farm News, the biggest little paper in the world for the farm home, on trial 3 months for 6 cents. Send four cents to prepay postage and expense on the plants, and 6 cents for trial subscription to Farm News, 10 cents in all.

Either offer separately if desired. Address **FARM NEWS, 243 Washington St., Springfield, O.**

Free Sample of Amatite

Many of the readers of this paper may not know that the makers of Amatite Roofing distribute free samples for the information of prospective purchasers.

Some of our readers have probably doubted that a roofing could be made which would need no painting, and the sample of Amatite is convincing evidence that a practical mineral surface has been invented.

Sending for the free sample does not entail any obligations and there is no charge—not even for postage. With the sample is sent a little book telling all about Amatite and showing pictures of roofs in all parts of the country where Amatite has given protection without painting for many years.

Just drop a postal card to the nearest office of the Barret Manufacturing Co., New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Kansas City, or New Orleans.

DELINQUENT ACCOUNTS COLLECTED EVERYWHERE

All claims entrusted to us guaranteed to receive prompt and persistent attention.

References: East Tennessee National Bank and Mechanics Bank & Trust Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

SOUTHERN COLLECTION AGENCY
Lock Box 336, Knoxville, Tenn.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons

Won this season in Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile and Augusta.

Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15; \$10.00 and \$15.00 per 100.

Eggs after April 15th at ½ price.

BOSTON TERRIES—ALL AGES

J. L. ALLEY

Box 110

MIDWAY, ALA.

S. C. Brown Leghorns and Columbian Wyandottes

Winners of the Blue in Four States and 3 Cups this Season.

We won on Columbian Wyandottes, Nashville, 1st ck., 1st hen; 1st, 3rd ckl.; and 1st pen. At Jackson, Miss., 1st, 2nd ck.; 1st 2nd hen; 1st, 2nd ckl. 1st, 2nd pul.; 1st pen. At Augusta, Ga., held on same dates as Jackson, 1st, 3d ck.; 4th hen; 1st pul.; 4th pen. At Mobile, Ala., 1st, 2d ck.; 1st, 2d hen; 1st, 2d ckl.; 1st, 2d pul.; 1st pen.

On S. C. Brown Leghorns, Nashville,

3rd ck.; 3rd pen. At Jackson, Miss., 1st, 2nd ck.; 1st, 2nd hen; 3rd, 4th ckl.; 1st, 2nd pullet; 1st pen. At Augusta, Ga., (held on same dates as Jackson), 4th ck.; 1st, 2d hen; 3d ckl.; 1st, 2d pul.; 1st pen and cup for best display. At Mobile, Ala., 1st, 2d ck.; 1st hen; 2d, 3d ckl.; 1st, 2d pul.; 1st pen and cup for best pullet in show.

STURTEVANT BROS.

KUSHLA, ALA.

Write us your Wants. Correspondence Solicited

THE RED APPLE REAL ESTATE CO. WENATCHEE, WASH.

Will place you on the

Richest Irrigated Fruit Lands

That will pay the largest profits per capital invested of any land on earth.

At the Lewis and Clark, and Portland Expositions, 1903, fruit from the Wenatchee Valley received 35 of the 85 gold medals awarded, besides 68 bronze and 20 silver medals.

At the Interstate Fair, Spokane, Wash., October, 1908, Wenatchee Valley received the two highest awards offered by the Interstate Fair.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

We can show you the

Finest Homes on Earth

At the Lowest Possible Price.

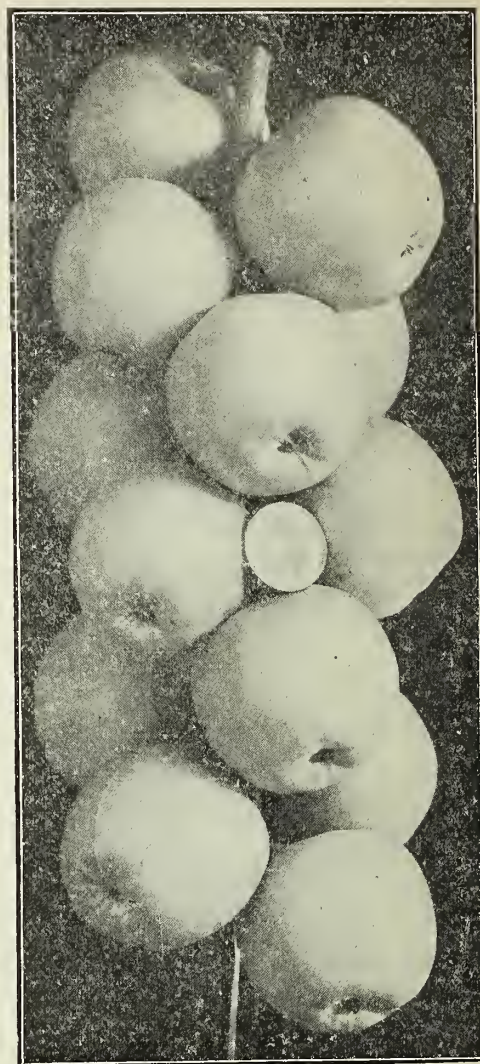
References: Associate editor this paper, J. C. Clipp, of Saltillo, Ind.; First National Bank, Wenatchee, Wash.

Write for literature.

The Red Apple Real Estate Co.

A. J. LINVILLE, Mgr.

WENATCHEE, WASH.



Grown by Wm. Turner, Wenatchee, Wash. Variety, Winter Banana, 13 1-2 inches long. 13 Apples, weight, 8 1-4 lbs. Age of tree, 6 years old.

Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show, Nashville, Sept. 20-25. Jno. A. Murkin, Supt.

LET ME TEACH YOU HOW TO MAKE

chicken feed at 10 cents per bushel, select the layers, get big hatches, make your own fireless brooder for 50 cents.

C. M. NEVITT,

3 Marsalis Avenue, DALLAS, TEXAS

S. C. B. MINORCAS

EGGS \$1.00 PER FIFTEEN

Not only a "thing of beauty" but the Best Layer of them all. Fertile eggs, healthy, vigorous chicks a specialty.

Reuben C. Burdette, Martin, Tenn.

CHOICE POULTRY YARDS

The place to get eggs and breeding stock. Choice of seven popular breeds: Choice Strain S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, Red Bird Strain R. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Swift Strain W. Wyandottes, Buff Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. Each pen is composed of prize winners, at last winter Poultry Shows: Augusta, Ga., Asheville, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., and Haywood and Mecklenburg Cos. Fairs. Never failed to win wherever shown. Stock guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Prices of eggs as follows: Leghorn \$1.50, Red and Wyandottes \$2.25, Buff \$3 for 15, guarantee a 60 per cent hatch, or will duplicate order for half price. Reference Bank of Waynesville. Write for prices and Mating List.

J. P. SWIFT, Prop., Waynesville, N. C.

S. C. WHITE LECHORNS

Pure Bred. High Quality

Eggs \$1.00 and \$2.00 for 15. Write me.

JNO. C. CRAWFORD, Maryville, Tenn.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES

FOR SALE—Some fine Indian Game cockerels and pullets. Birds from best imported stock. Eggs in season \$3 and \$5 per fifteen.

G. W. WOODFIN

62 Oak Street, ATLANTA, GA.

YOUNG'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

have stamped their superiority over others by winning in three of the best shows of the South 1908.

Winning at Lebanon, Tenn., Jan. 1908: 1st cock, 1st, 2nd, 3rd cockerel, 1st pen, 3rd hen.

Knoxville, Dec. 1908: 1st and 2nd cock, 3rd cockerel, 2nd pen.

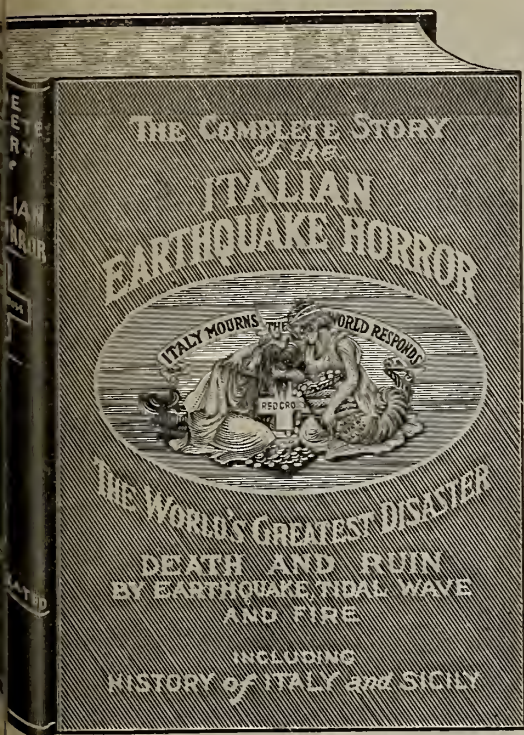
Lebanon, Tenn., Dec. 1908: 1st and 3rd cockerels, 2nd cock, 4th pullet, 5th hen, 2nd pen, "5 pens mated. Write for mating list."

Eggs Balance of season \$1.00 per 15.

ADDRESS

R. H. YOUNG

R. F. D. 1, LEBANON, TENN.



PUBLISHER'S PRICE \$1.50

Sent with a year's subscription to the
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Graphic Accounts of this Most Awful Catastrophe in which Two Hundred Thousand People Lost Their Lives. Tens of Thousands of Homes Crumbled to Dust in a Few Seconds. Personal Experiences of Survivors and Thrilling Escapes from Death. A Book of 400 Pages, 7x9½ inches, Bound in Heavy Cloth, Gold Lettering, beautifully illustrated with full page half-tones from photographs taken on the grounds, showing the Cities of Italy and its people before and after the great Earthquake. This wonderful book also contains a History of Italy and Sicily; other Great Disasters of the World, both by Earthquake, Volcanoes and Tidal Waves; Scientific Explanation of their Causes, etc. This book is just off the press, and while this edition lasts will be sent to any address in the United States, together with a year's subscription to the *Industrious Hen*, for \$1. Book alone 80c.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., Knoxville, Tenn.

One Article Worth the Money

Utica, Miss., April 19, 1909.

The Industrious Hen, Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Hen:—My husband subscribed for your paper a short while since and I am so much delighted with it that I feel compelled to write you. I think your paper a valuable one, indeed to poultry raisers (I am one) and I would not be without it, since I have gained valuable information from it during the past four months. Mrs. Laura A. Bryan's letter in the April number was worth the price of the paper to me. I am a great fancier of the Rhode Island Reds, have been breeding them for two years and won't have any other kind. According to my idea they are the best all-around farm chicken we can have. I have invested a little money in prize winning eggs to improve my strain and am trying to raise quite a lot of choice hens and cockerels for sale later and also sell eggs.—Mrs. H. S. Foote.

A Poultryman's Necessity

According to the men who know—poultry keepers who are practical and successful—there is nothing of greater value in the feed room than a good, easy-working, always-ready bone cutter.

Cut green bone, freshly cut or coarse, is as much part of the regular ration as corn. Consequently the necessity of the machine.

Many may claim to be good but there is quite a difference in construction and ease of operation and this is most apparent when one is familiar with the Crown Bone Cutter, Made by Wilson Bros., Box 646, Easton, Pa.

This handy machine works quickly and simply, turning out the bone-shavings in just the shape for quick digestion by the fowls.

One of their catalogues, sent on request, will explain the principle and give you valuable information on egg laying. Write for it.

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Feed your fowls Charcoal; it keeps them healthy and in good condition. Our FREE booklet explains fully how to get better results and larger profits, by feeding INDIAN BRAND CHARCOAL. Very valuable. Sold 100 pounds upward. Lowest possible prices for 500 and 1000 pound lots.

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Good Laying Hens, \$1.00 each. A few Yearling Cocks at \$1.00 and \$2.00. Eggs less than one-half price, \$1.00 and \$2.00 per 15 balance of season. A few White Leghorn Yearling Cocks, \$1.00 and \$2.00 each.

FORBES POULTRY YARDS, New Decatur, Alabama

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Send us your Fine Watches to be repaired.

**HOPE BROS. JEWELERS, 519 Gay Street
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

BUFF and BLACK

ORPINGTONS

BUFF and BLACK

From my long established yards have come many great Prize Winners of the breed. It is easy to buy a few birds of uncertain breeding, go to some easy show, win a few prizes and advertise that your fowls are the best. But go up against the guns in National and International Battle and try it. At World's Fair, St. Louis, in competition with a State? No! the United States? No. but with the

CREAM OF THE UNIVERSE

I won on eleven entries, besides specials, 3-1sts, 5-2ds, and 2-3rds, a prize on each entry, save one injured in transit. This is But One of my Many winnings. Numerous Cups, Firsts and specials in Leading Shows have been won by birds of my strains for many customers, whose splendid achievements in yard and show room are my Ideal advertisement. Describe wants and will please you or birds may be returned at my expense.

S. LUTTRELL,

WAVERLY, ILL

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All we ask of friends who write to our advertisers is to say: "I saw your ad in *THE HEN*." We say lots of good things about you. We never say anything else. Life is too short. Do all the good you can, and then you'll do harm enough.

Two Interesting Articles

Baltimore, Md., April 29, 1909.

The Industrious Hen Co.:

GENTLEMEN—In the April No. of your publication I find two very interesting articles on "Turkeys, Their Care and Feed," and the "Mammoth Bronze Turkey," the latter article by Judge Clipp. The first named article was by Mrs. Shofner, and there is so much good, sound, practical knowledge on the subject that I want several of my friends to have a copy of the April number. I enclose list of names. Yours Truly, JAMES M. HOBBS.

[*THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN*, as well as the writers, appreciate such acknowledgment.—Ed.]

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

Prize Winners Furnished. Both Stock and Eggs for Sale.

THE LAGRANGE POULTRY FARM,

L. A. FREEMAN, Proprietor,

LAGRANGE, OHIO

WHITE WYANDOTTES BRED TO LAY

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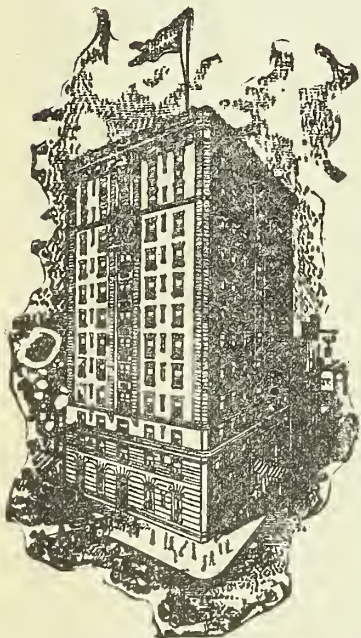
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Ideal Location.

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Transient rates, \$2.50 with bath, and up.
Restaurant Unexcelled. Prices Reasonable.

Send for Booklet.

Harry P. Stimson

R. J. Bingham

Formerly with Hotel Imperial. Formerly with Hotel Woodward

LATE MAGAZINES

Oven Doors

Never slam the oven door.—
Cakes will fall, to rise no more
—*The Delineator*

Preface or Appendix

A prominent insurance man in San Francisco tells the following:

A man went to sleep in the midst of a curtain lecture. When he woke up in the morning the words were flying as fast as when he went to sleep. "Say," he interrupted the harangue to inquire, "are you talking yet or again?"—*The Circle for May*.

The Speaker a Servant

The Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, "Uncle Joe" himself, will discuss in the June *Century* "The Position of the Speaker—Is he an autocrat or a servant." Mr. Cannon holds that "the Speaker is the Servant of the House," and his reason for his stand form part of the article which will be largely read.

Pet Chameleons

Chameleons are interesting pets. They may be cared for in any simple form of cage kept in a warm place, with plenty of sunlight. Chameleons greedily eat meal-worms, which may be purchased at most bird stores.—*June St. Nicholas*.

A Song

Now sing a song of summertime
And raise a joyful shout,—
The season of the speckled boy
And of the freckled trout.

—*June Lippincott's*

A Correction

The cut of the S. C. R. I. Red Cock credited to A. E. Cralle in our last issue should have been credited to Dr. J. H. C. Winston, Hampton Sidney, Va.

How to Tell Which Hen Laid the Egg

Is the title of a little booklet full of a plan that is so simple and practical that one wonders they never thought of it before. It sounds faky, but it isn't, and is worth many times the dollar that M. F. Hutchison, of Herndon, Va., asks for it. The only way to know what your hens are doing is to trap nest them, and the simplest, cheapest, and best system we believe is this one. Look up the advertisement, and write for information.

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Hotel

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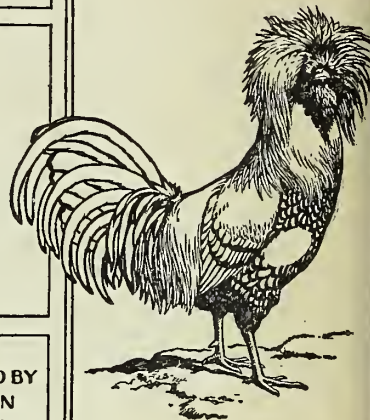
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Per Day.

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Numbers and initials count as words. Please count the words correctly and avoid delay. We keep no books with this department and CASH MUST INVARIABLY ACCOMPANY THE ORDER. Forms close on 25th of month preceding date of issue.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will be sent free as long as your ad runs, and if you will add 25 cents to the price of ad we will send you the paper for one year from date your ad expires.

ANDALUSIANS.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN and White Face Black Spanish. Tennessee State Fair winners 1908. Eggs 15 for \$1.65; 30 eggs for \$3.00. A. N. Brown, Woodbury, Tenn. 67

BLUE ANDALUSIANS, White Faced Black Spanish, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, S. C. White Leghorns and Rouen Ducks. Rib-bon winners. Score to 95 1-2. Stock and eggs. H. R. Birchett, Lebanon, Tenn. 66

BANTAMS

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS—Exclusively—The Lemon Buff Strain desired by all exhibitors—surface and under Buff. 61 ribbons in four shows—more than all competitors. Great layers, fine shape, very small. A square deal or your money back; honor more than gold. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Stock for sale. Pryor's Bantam Yards, E. E. Pryor, Prop., Martinsville, Ind. tf

BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMAS AND BARRED PLY-mouth Rocks. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. W. M. Organ, Lebanon, Tenn. 62

BUCKEYES

BUCKEYES—Useful and beautiful beyond compare. Garnet Range, Shelbyville, Kentucky. 61

DOGS AND CATS

SCOTCH Collie Pups for sale, of the best blood in America and from Imported champion and prize winning stock. Tricolor and sable and white from \$10 to \$25 each. Knox Collie Kennels, Knoxville, Tenn. tf

DUCKS AND GEESE

WAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns; big winners State Show, etc. Eggs \$4-\$5 per 100. Unexcelled show stock; \$2.50 setting. Oscar Wells, Farina, Ill. 62

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—Cook strain direct; line bred; fancy fawn and white; great show and heavy egg records; eggs for sale; prices reasonable; free circular. J. R. Durrett, Springfield, Ky. 63

GAMES.

B. RED GAME BANTAMS for sale—Eggs from my prize winners, \$3.00 per 13. Won 1st on cockerel, 1st on hen and 1st and 2d on pullets at Chicago show, Dec., 1908. A few fine cockerels and cocks for sale. C. L. Cross, Riverside Ills. 61

GUINEAS

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS \$2.00 per 15. "The Real thing." Also a few 1908 males, \$1.50 each. Beauties. Osborne Poultry Yards, A. E. Osborne, prop., Highland Springs, Va., Route No. 1. 60

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SILVER SPANGLED, GOLDEN PENCIL-ed; Blue Ribbon winners. Chicago, Blue Island, Elgin. Eggs \$1.50 to \$2.50 per 15. Van Reenen, 6438 May St., Englewood, Ill. 63

HOUDANS.

INDUSTRIOUS HOUDANS—The great egg machines. Write for my circular. It tells all about the grand birds. A postal gets it. Almon A. Chiverton, Livermore, Ky. 62

HOUDANS EXCLUSIVELY—High Grade Eggs, one half former years prices, from egg bred stock. Day old chicks with perfect fifth toes, crest and beard. Our customers' winnings, the largest shows. Our show record, the kind we like. Send for testimonials, etc., A. E. Jones, Elk-land, Pa. tf

INDIANS.

MY PURE WHITE CORNISH are a good all purpose, money breed. Stock and eggs. Money back, if not pleased. M. E. Kennedy, R. 3, Temple, Ga. 64

LANGSHANS

BLACK LANGSHANS—Will sell Black Langshan eggs from stock bred from prize winners \$1.50 per setting. Elmer Taylor, Bardwell, Ky. 63


WHITE AND BLACK LANGSHANS. Winners at the great Louisville shows. Have none but winners in my breeding pens. Great winter layers. Eggs, \$3 per 15. E. A. Flora, Mauckport, Ind. 65

LEGHORNS.

"THE WINNING KIND." Rose Comb White Leghorns. Bred to lay. Utility Cockerels one fifty each. Fries Poultry Yards, R. F. D. No. 2, Warsaw, Indiana. 61

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS at reduced prices balance of season. One pen this year's breeders at bargain. Write me. D. S. Thornburg, Cherryville, N. C. 62

WHITE ROSE COMB LEGHORNS—Black Java, Rose Comb White Wyandottes, Buff and Black Orpington; eggs \$1.25 per setting. Chas. E. Herd, Middleboro, Ky. 61

 SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-horn and B. P. Rock eggs for sale; \$2.00 per setting of 15 eggs; best laying strain. A. F. Dennie, Warren, Tenn. 61

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, choice young cockerels. \$1.00 to \$1.25 each. None but strong vigorous birds sent out. Savell Bros., R. 2, Platts-burg, Miss. 64

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Solid buff, prize winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; fertility guaranteed. Tazewell Poultry Yards, Pekin, Ill. Members. Am. Buff Leghorn club. 63

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Ex-clusively; bred to win and lay; chalk white, large, strong and vigorous; eggs \$1.00 per setting of 15. Edward Mont-gomery, Knoxville, Tenn. 61

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Ele-phant strain, from Boston, New York, Chicago and Ontario 1st. Eggs 5c each. Booklet (Poultry Raising) with orders. Catalogue free. Rogers Ranch, Pleasanton, Iowa. 61

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS:—Score to 96; best layers and best payers in existence; all pens headed by Chicago win-ning stock; eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Oak Grove Poultry Yards, Trimble, O. 61

EGGS from WHITE LEGHORNS of quality by Cockerel winning first at Atlanta. Have very fine English setter in whelp by Champion Tonopaugh will offer her pups for sale. Write; I have stamps. S. J. Harwell, Adel, Ga. 61

DROP W. S. KING, LONOKE ARK., a postal for his low prices on eggs from Single Comb White Leghorns that are bred for beauty and heavy egg producers. There is none better in the South. Photograph and mating list free. Also Collie Dogs. 61

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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Pure Cook strain—beauties—lay at all times—eggs 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.00. Guaranteed fertile. W. A. Garland, Hendersonville, N. C. 62

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SPECIAL SALE \$1.00 EACH. Large fry-ing size, S. C. White Orpingtons, (Cook Strain), also Barred Rocks, (Thompson & Hawkin Strains.) Have not room to keep so many. Write for bargains. A. J. Cheek, Henderson, N. C. 62

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REDS.

WILLIAMSON STRAIN Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Prize winners in America's leading shows. Quick growers, vigorous and heavy layers. Eggs for hatching from select exhibition matings, \$1.50 per fifteen. Williamson Farms, Mattoax, Va. 71

SINGLE COMB REDS. Eggs \$3.50 per 100 remainder of season. A few breeders for sale. Ingleside Farm, Westfield, Ind. 61

BUSINESS HEN FARM—Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs \$1.15 to \$2.00 per 15. Robt. S. Taylor, Prop., Box 211, Mt. Olive, N. C. 65

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Eggs for hatching, from good-laying, prize-winning stock, one half price after May fifteenth.—Edith Thompson, West Middlesex, Penn'a. 61

SAY! DON'T SEND STAMPS for my mat-ing list. Just say, I want to know more about the best Rose Comb Reds in Ohio. F. H. Chase, Box H, Cardington, O. 62

HIGH GRADE Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Eggs from \$1 to \$5 per 15. Mating list free. The Ideal Poultry Plant, Tullahoma, Tenn. 62

WARES S. C. REDS won 1st Pen Color Special and Silver Cup for best display at Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1909. Three special pens mated. R. E. Ware, Shelby, N. C. 59



EGGS FROM BRED TO LAY AS well as pay. S. C. Rhode Island Reds, 15, \$1.50; Barred Rocks, 15, \$1.25. Orders solicited. L. K. Russell, Palmyra, Tenn. 66

EGGS—From Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, \$1.25 per 15. Will duplicate all that don't hatch. W. B. Gooch, Poca-hontas, Tenn. 61



ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Reds—Famous DeGraff strain. Young stock for sale. Eggs \$1.00 to \$2.00 per setting. L. G. Gott, Washington College, Tenn. 62

RED EGGS from Red hens (S. C. R. I. Reds). Matings by ourselves, DeGraff and Lansden. No better stock. Fifteen eggs for two, three and four dollars. Fulton Hill Yards, Birmingham, Ala. (Route 7.) 61

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FOR SALE: White and Columbian Plymouth Rock cks. \$3.00 to \$5.00. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Ed. Harris, Decatur, Ill., Macin, Co., R. No. 5. 67

BARRED ROCKS—White Wyandottes and S. C. Brown Leghorns; eggs \$1.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. B. Cole & Bro., R. 7, Newbern, Tenn. 61

BUFF ROCKS as good as the best. Winners at Streator, Fairbury, McNabb, Dwight and Kankakee. Eggs at reasonable price. Circular free. Orange W. Wills, Manville, Ill. 64



"PEERLESS" BARRED ROCKS are bred from the four leading strains of the United States. Four grand pens. Eggs for hatching \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per 15. Good hatch and prompt shipment guaranteed. Peerless Poultry Yards, L. C. Marsh, Prop., Washington, Miss. 61



W. A. DODGION'S Prize Winners, high class Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and S. C. W. Leghorns. Stock and eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to W. C. Dodgion, James River, Va. 65

WYANDOTTES

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Stock or eggs. J. M. Workman, Burlington, N. C. 69

ELMER GIMLIN, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte specialist. Exclusive business. Duston strain. Stock \$2 each, 15 eggs \$1; \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100. Catalogue free. 62

WYANDOTTES—Silver, Golden, White and Black. Winners of 300 premiums at New York and Chicago. Eggs \$3 per setting. Circular. Ira Keller, Prospect, Ohio. 64

MARLOW'S SILVER LACED WYAN- dottes—Winning 9 firsts and five seconds during 1908. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 60. J. C. Marlow, Pinckneyville, Illinois. 61

PARTRIDGE, SILVER PENCILED AND Columbian Wyandottes. The best in America. Bred by the Old Reliable Wyandotte breeders. Send for circular. Carver & Avey, Columbia City, Ind. 63

FOR SALE: White and Columbian Wyandotte eggs. Also a fine lot of Columbian Wyandotte cks, \$3.00 to \$5.00. John Harrison, Decatur, Ill., R. R. No. 2. 67

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Fine old country hams, sides, shoulders and lard. Write J. E. Harris, Box 250, Morristown, Tenn., for delivered prices. 61

WANTED—Poultryman, married. Must be a man of experience in all branches of poultry, and good worker; one who has good judgment in building up a promising poultry plant. Permanent position, and good home with garden to right party. Salary \$35.00, with increase after making business successful. References required. Virginia, care INDUSTRIOUS HEN, Knoxville, Tenn. 61

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R. C. Brown Leghorns

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R. C. Rhode Island Reds

E. W. Allen, West Nashville, Tenn.
Mrs. C. J. Wallace, R 2, Calvert City, Ky

Scotch Collie Dogs

Knox Collie Kennels, Knoxville, Tenn
Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

W. R. Brakebill, R. 3, Knoxville, Tenn.

White Holland Turkeys

A. S. Bell, R. 13, Knoxville, Tenn.

Kentucky Fair Dates

The following are the dates fixed for holding the Kentucky Fairs for 1909 as far as reported. Officers of fairs are requested to report to us any omissions or correction of dates:

Stanford, July 21—3 days.
Henderson, July 27—5 days.
Georgetown, July 27—5 days.
Madisonville, August 3—5 days.
Winchester, August 3—4 days.
Blue Grass Fair, Lexington, August 9—6 days.
Taylorville, August 10—4 days.
Uniontown, August 10—5 days.
Harrodsburg, August 12—3 days.
Leitchfield, August 17—4 days.
Barboursville, August 18—3 days.
Brodhead, August 18—3 days.
Shepherdsville, August 18—3 days.
Ewing, August 19—3 days.
Shelbyville, August 24—5 days.
London, August 24—4 days.
Florence, August 25—4 days.
Frankfort, August 31—4 days.
Hardinsburg, August 31—3 days.
Tompkinsville, September 1—5 days.
Fern Creek, September 1—5 days.
Bardstown, September 1—4 days.
Hodgenville, September 7—3 days.
Monticello, September 7—4 days.
Glasgow, September 8—4 days.
Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Sept. 13—6 days.
Scottsville, September 16—3 days.
Bedford, October 1—2 days.
Hartford, September 8—4 days.
Germantown, Aug. 25—4 days.
Vanceburg, Aug. 10—4 days.
Erlanger, Aug. 18—4 days.
Sanders, Sept. 8—4 days.
Alexander, Aug. 31—5 days.
Morgantown, Sept. 22—4 days.
Paris, Sept. 7—5 days.

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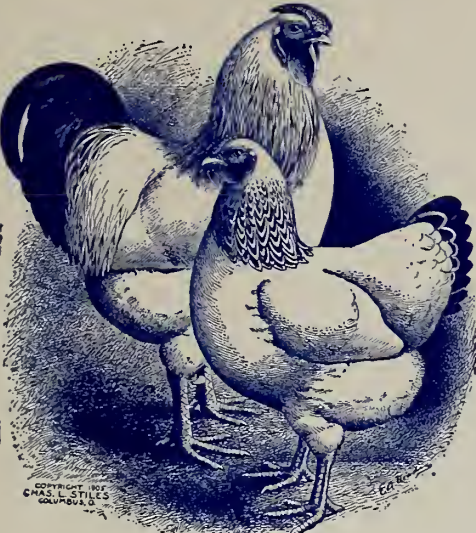
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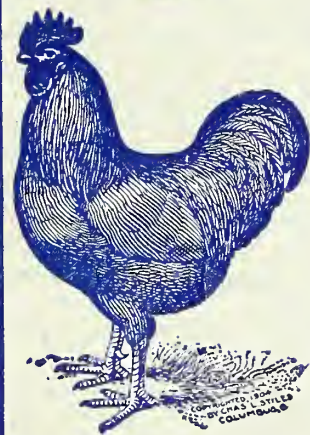
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